WS DIGEST

4 NOVEMBER, 1971

ik dispensers ealth hazard

POURERS which are commonly to notices of fruit squash and cordial is and cures can contaminate the The chemical artion of the acid in ich drinks has been found to cause stats to accumulate in the pourer, cases a costomer is likely to suffer it bout of voniting within half an There will, however, be no other side-

finding follows a Westminster City investigation into the case of two who were severely ill in a hotel five minutes after drinking orange hispensed from a builtle with a paurer. ned is warning narents and members trade about the dangers, and the London boroughs have been asked

in the campaign, jourers rannot be banned as they more commonly used to pour spirits.
e perfectly safe for this purpose—

nco girl to Spanish prince

AL FRANCO'S grand-daughter is to he grandson of Spain's last ruling Ifonso XIII-probably next spring, ple, who have parental approval, are iel Carmen Martinez-Bordiu, 20, and Alfonso-faime Bourban y Dampierre, son of Don Jaime de Bourbon, the

Segovia. hike has renounced his claim to the throne because of illness, and many hists consider that Prince Alfonsohas a stronger claim than his first Prince Juan Carlos, who has been od as future king by General Franco.

's landing bid

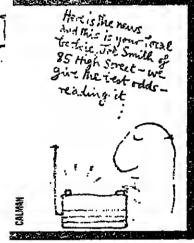
ve-ton Soviet space prohes launched Mars-2 and Mars-3, will soon attempt isni) on Mars and place instrument s on the planet, Moscow sources said sy. Although no official statement n made, Mars-2 is expected to reach ination in the next few days, and before the end of the month, as one-ton Mariner-9, scheduled to nto a Mars orbit early today, will ork pictures but will not attempt to

...h helper killed

LIZABETH PEART, 51, of Shildom-ham, was killed on the M1 at Ratby, esterday when a lorry collided with of people helping the driver of nn ned gar. Mr Ernest William Starmend, arlington, Co. Durham, who had been Mrs Peart, was seriously injured, yer of the overlurned car. Miss Vera 25, of Ossett, Yorks, was

/ in sea rescue

SEAMEN, a woman and a baby were safely at Port Askarg, Islay, off Scot-west coast, yesterday after being up from a raft when the Islay lifehoat al distress signals from the crippled Ditch coaster Regina.



nce buys back jets

'RENCH Government announced yes-that it is to "buy back" from Israel age jet fighters which have been kept nch airfields since President de Gaulle d an embargo on arms deliveries lo Jardan, Syria and Egypt after the six-ar of June 1967. The planes cost —Reuter

ece-Albania pact

GREEK regime vesterday welcomed sumption of full diplomatic relations leighbouring Albania after 38 years, bassador Lik Sciti arrived in Athens. rmal declaration of respect for inian territorial independence" made ir that Greece has at least shelved its onal claim for the union of Northern (South Albania) with Greece.

ev Barnard transplant

TH AFRICA'S Dr Christiaan Barnard med his eighth heart transplant operaithe Grnote Schunr Hospital, Capetown, iday on 62-year-old Lindsay Rich. Two Barnard's previous transplants survive k van Zyl, 44, and Dorothy Fisher, 39. sich was said to be satisfactory after our-hour operation.

rie yachtsman sighted FREY CATH, 26, competitor io a

atlantic single-handed yacht race, was and by a British bulk carrier yesterday. Tiles north of Vigo, Spain, following a weather alert. Cath said he did not help. Shipping is still on the lookout as rival, Nigel Harman, 26.

t at US prison

TE and guards at Wisconsin State matery yesterday used tear-gas to quell was officially classed as a full-scale hy many of the 624 inmates. The men ild in the dining hall before setting fire the carpenters' and tailnrs' shop, two itories and a power-house.—Reuter.

outbreak kills three

EE people have died in Spain in an outof Hong Kong flu spreading over pe. Some 50,000 Spaniards were affected month while Budapest, Hungary, is ting 30,000 cases a day.—AP.



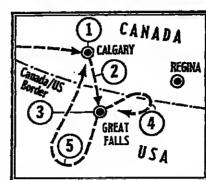
seized an Air Canada DCS airliner, was in hospital last night after a six-hour hijacking ended when he put his gun down to strap on a parachute. "As he did that," an airline official said, "the pilot jumped him and a purser came up behind him and let him have it with a fire axe. The captain held him as the purser hit him.'

When the aircraft landed at Calgary, Alberta, the man was uncon-scious. "He is not responding very well to treatment," Calgary Hospital reported. "His condition is just

The man, still unidentified, had said he wanted a free passage to Ireland and £B00,000 for the Irish Republican Army. But in Van-couver, Mr Sean Kenny, who claims to be North American leader of the IRA said: "This hijacking has nothing to do with the IRA. don't go along with hijacking. Besides, anyone who wants to fly to Ireland, with all its troubles, has got to be sick."

The drama hegan soon after the aircraft, Flight 812 from Vancouver to Toronto, had taken off from Calgary, Mr Al Solosky, who had come aboard at Calgary, bumped luto a man in the first-class compartment. "He had dark curly hair, a swarthy complexion, and he was wearing a long, black coat, which he refused to take off."

The significance of the long coat became apparent about an hour later. When Mr Solosky again noticed the swartby man he was masked and pulling a sawn-off shotgun from the folds of the coat.
Deliberately, the man fixed at the
plastic partition separating the
compartment from the bar area.



Calgary. 2, he orders plane south and at Great Falls, 3, ranson is paid. 4, plane talics aff but returns to Greot Folls where passengers are released and plane is refuelled. 5, plane heads tawards Arizona but hijacker is arcroome and plane returns to

Then he put the gun at the head of a stewardess. It was 5.30 in the afternoon. The aircraft had 114 passengers and a crew of nine.
"I'm a member of the IRA and

willing to dle for my country," the man said. Besides the gun he was nian said. Besides the gun ne was carrying a pack of dynamite. He ordered the plane to land to take on fuel for a flight to Ireland—about 5,000 miles. The DCS turned—south, crossed the horder into American air space and for two hours circled the airport to great Falls. Montaga with the pilot Falls, Montana, while the pilot talked to the control tower and Air Canada official on the ground tried to raise the £600,000 ransom.

At S.12 pm the aircraft landed. A police matron was waiting with

aircraft. An FBI agent tried to talk to the pilot by radio, but was warned that the hijacker was listening-in and had ordered the plane to take off for Regina, Saskatchewan,

That flight was soon ahandoned. though, for when the aircraft had climbed to cruising height, the hijacker ordered it hack to Great Falls. This time the 114 passengers an three of the crew were allowed to leave, some 7,000 gallons of fuel were taken on, and at 10 pm the plane took off again, supposedly for Ireland,

Tracked by radar of US Air Control, the aircraft is reported to have changed course and flown south. The pilot radioed an account of growing indecisiveness on the part of the hi-jacker. At one point he ordered the pilot to head for New York, and then Ireland. The next moment he was demanding to be taken to Phoenix, Arizona.

Again the hijacker changed his-mind, "Back to Calgary," he ordered, and the aircraft swung north. It was approaching Calgary when the man demanded a parachute. What happened then was described by an Air Canada official afterwards.

"The guy bad a paracbute and demanded to be allowed to jump out at 3,000 feet and said if the out at 3,000 feet and said if the crew would not open the emergency window, he would blow off the tail of the plane. 'As the hijacker was preparing to jump, the pilot, Capt, Vernon Ehman, 42, "went into a back cibin with him and the guy put down his gun to put on the parachute. As he did that, the pilot immed him and a purser came up.



Queen of Clubs at the Hammersmith Palais PICTURE DOCUMENTARY

PLANET EARTH 9: INSIDE CHINA Cut-out-&-keep guide

MEMOIRS My Four Great Battles



THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN 3 pages of picked & packaged holidays in 1972 25

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Ulster bans Armistice parades

ALL REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY parades in Ulster have been banned. This is made clear in an Order reissued yesterday by Mr
Brian Faukner, the Northern Ireland Premier. The British Legion
in Northern Ireland Is instructing
its memhers to help the security
forces by foregoing their customary

Three people were injured when a bomb destroyed Trainor's Bar in Fleet Street, Belfast, yesterday. It was the city's fourth bomb incident of the day. Half-an-hour earlier three men walked into the foyer of the Wellington Park Hotel and placed a parcel on the floor. The building was cleared just before the homh exploded, causing extensive damage

Earlier a homb placed at the Colinpark Social Cluh in Forfar Street in the Springfield Road area destroyed part of the wooden huilding. Responsibility for the explosion was later claimed by a group calling themselves the Empire Loyalists.

Terrorists held up the manager of a Belfast printing works and planted a 50lb homb which badly damaged the building. Police said seven men were involved in the raid, hut no one was hurt. The works are owned by W. and G. Baird Ltd., who have connections with the Thomson-owned Belfast Telegraph newspaper.

Two terrorists, one armed with a sub-machine gun, held up the manager while the rest of the gang went inside. The manager and a second man, who had just arrived. were forced into a small room and told that they had 30 seconds to get out before the hlast. The homh

destroyed.

went off on time. The firm employs 150 people. A large part of the huilding was knocked down and the area was cleared hecause of danger from a hurning gas pipe. Thousands of pounds worth of equipment was

The search is continuing for the gunman who killed an 18-year-old Dutch seaman on Friday.

use. By this weekend 1,999 had The fatal flaws in British Rail's 100mph inter-city trains

By Tony Dawe

of the world's most famous printers

of the Bihle, is celehrating its 450th

anniversary this year with a major printing error in 10,000 lectern

editions of the New English Bihle.

On page 130, in the middle of the

Old Testament hook of Leviticus,

there appear 42 lines from Eccle-

siasticus in the Apocrypha. The

error is all the more glaring since

Leviticus is in prose and Ecclesias-

When the error was discovered last month the Cambridge Univer-

sity Press started to recall 2.000

copies which had already been dis-

tributed-many of which were in

ticus is in verse.

SERIOUS, even fatal, design faults lie behind the secret withdrawal of British Rail's new 100 mph luxury coaches which their advertisements dub the "trains of tomorrow." The action followed the deaths of three passengers who fell through the new-type donrs which can be opened accidentally from the opened

All the coaches are now back in service; British Rail engineers have heen working frantically for the past two weeks to carry out the modifications. The inside door handles have been masked with metal plates and the door windows, previously kept shut, have been

A warning in red letters, pasted on the windows, tells passengers how to alight: they should lower the window and turn the outside door handle.

The first coaches eame into service four months ago amid a welter of publicity stressing that they were air-conditioned. Now 152 are running on Inter-City routes out of King's Cross, London, to York-shire. Newcastle and Edinburgh and British Rail plan to have 1,200 of them, costing £35 million, in

service hy 1975.

But it is not only the doors which have had to be modified. Other

alterations have been made and more are planned.

copy is owned by a vicar who says

he never reads from the passages

concerned, so can see no point in

A spokesman for Cambridge University Press, the only British printers allowed to print the Authorised Version since the daya

of Henry VIII, said that the

booksellers were very understand-

ing
Mr Brooke Crutchley, the Cambridge University printer, insisted yesterday that a mass-produced

Bihle containing a misprint would

not he any more valuable because

of the error. A Bible would in fact

he worth less than its original price, he said.

Sandwiches among the shining armour: lunch in

hand, a horse guard looks for a likely London pub

And printer begat error

after the Lord Mayor's Show yesterday

THE PROBLEMS started on the very first day the coachea ran-on a Press trip on July 8. As girls in hot pants posed for photographers in the new adjustable seats, plastic water tanks in the adjoining toilets hegan to leak and officials had to mop up the flood. Eventually all the tanks were replaced with new

More coaches were introduced. and faults developed in the alternators providing the electric current for the air-conditioning system. Instead of being changed completely every four minutes, the air in the coaches became more and more foul. The ducts underneath the seats

pumped out too much heat. British Rail had fixed the thermostat to create a temperature of 75 degrees (24C) in the carriages—much higher than Britain's average temperature and even higher than the normal level for American axconditioning. With no fresh air coming in, the heat became intoler-able, but the thermostat could be altered only by removing it from

the coach.

The results were summed up hy one passenger, who recently travelled from Hull to London. Mr

Essex, said: "It was like eating a ford. Lincs, last week, the coroner, meal in a sauna hath. All the men Mr A. R. Kelham, said: "He was were sweating, even though they had taken off their jackets and unknotted their ties.'

The simple solution to the problem-opening a window-was not possible as all the windows were sealed to maintain the air-conditioning system. Even the windows in the doors at the end of the coaches were locked, which is why inside door handles were fitted.

But many passengers, expecting the door windows to open as they do in all other typea of coaches, have accidentally opened the doors. Once the slightest opening appears, the stream of air rushing past the high-speed train grabs the door and whips it open. Three passengers bave been sucked out, to die on the rails below.

The first fatality occurred on August 19, when, said his parents, seven-year-old David Yeo seemed to lean on an inside door handle. The train was slowing down to about 50 mph as it approached Newcastle, but the door swung open with David clinging to it. Mr Yeo tried to grab his son, but the boy fell..

Then, on October 1, Mr Peter Davies, a 25-year-old town planning assistant, fell to his death from one of the new coaches as it sped along John Beresford, of Buckhurst Hill, at 100 mpb. At the inquest at Stam-

oo the verge of a very promising career and had no problems." But he recorded an open verdict because no one had actually seen Mr Davies fall.

Then, after the third death on October 25. Britisb Rail acted. One report of the accident said that Mr Frederick Morris asked a waiter to open a window because of the stuffiness in the carriage. The waiter did nothing, so Mr Morris tried to open the window. As be did so, the door flew open and he was dragged out. When the train reached Peterborough, 15 miles farther on, the coach from which Mr Morris had fallen was uncoupled and pushed into a siding. Engineers were summoned from London to inspect the doors and windows and

modifications began

A British Rail spokesman said
yesterday: "We did not design the
doors lightly. The wider, outwardopening doors enable people to move around the luggage more easily and we felt the bandles should he a little easier to operate than the normal ones, which do require a lot of leverage. Obviously we did not design a lock which was sufficiently foolproof, we are sorry to say, and we removed it when we discovered that,"

Continued on page 2



New Paris services from November 1st.

Fly BEA from Heathrow to Paris Orly-the big international airport with direct connections to all major cities throughout France. There are Trident flights every weekday at:

0800 1000 · 1600 ·

The return flights are just as numerous and convenient. In addition to these BEA services there are frequent daily Air France flights.

BEA to Orly: the smooth, fast way to Paris.



A year ago she was on the verge of eviction

Imagine. You're old. Just making ends meet on a small fixed income. Suddenly, the rent goes up. What do you do? Get out. Or get help.

This sort of terrifying situation confronts thousands of old people. Which is where the DGAA comes in. With grants which often mean the difference between retaining or losing a home - grants which make those home armes from the DGAA in other ways too -in-

cluding nessing homes for those too frail to fend for

It's all a very costly business. Please help with a donation - a cheque! money order or legacy. Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington,

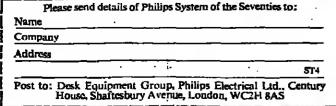


Do you really want to cut office costs?

Tick the boxes where your answer is "no" Do yoo know the real cost in secretary's time of producing a 200 word letter? If you do know; is the cost less than 50p? When you wish to write a letter can you start actually dictating in less than 15 seconds? Can you dictate letters outside office hours without making special arrangements? Do you get through shorthand dictation os without interruptions? Is your typing centre fully employed? Have you considered leasing as the alternative to buying office equipment? Just one tick tells you there's something you

need to do about cutting costs in your office.

More than one and your need is really urgent. The first thing to do is to complete and post this coupon. Today. And we'll rush you details of Philips System of the Seventies. The dictation machines and note-taking equipment for people who want to cut office costs.



'The fatal Ulster error'

A FATAL error in the Government'a handling of the Ulster crisis came two years ago when British troops were given a puliceman's role in the Province, Mr Enoch Powell said yesterday. Speaking at Pcnzaoce, the Conservative MP for Wolverbampton SW said:

From that point dates the presant war which is being lost. The reason lies not in the fact that the Army was called in, but in the purpose for which it was used.

was used.

There is a point of definition and of principle on which it is infinitely important to be clear. Wheo the Army is used in ald of the civil power, the soldiers are used as soldiers and not as police-men; and the distinction between soldiers and policemen is an absolute distinction. An army exists, and is trained and organexists, and is trained and organ-ised, to kill; a police force exists, and is trained and organised, to enforce law and keep order. An army performs its functions through its ability to kill; a police force doea so through its ability to apprehend and bring to justice. The distinction is no less absolute where the police carry frearms: where the police carry firearms:
an armed policeman is not asoldier, and a soldier is not an
armed policeman.
The fatal error was to commit

The fatal error was to commit the Army, not to ald the civil power in an emergency, but to replace the police in all circumstances in which it would be necessary or even desirable for them to be armed . . . The British Government deliberately destroyed the morale, the effectiveness and the capability of the police in Northern Ireland. When events had indicated that the events had indicated that the police needed to be reinforced in strength, in reservas and in equipment, the opposite deduction was drawn: to weaken the police and to replace them with soldiers. and to replace them with soldiers. To be confronted with the

British Army in a policeman's role must have seemed to the enemy a beaven-sent boon which exceeded what he could have prayed for.

There is no remedy hut to retrace our steps. . . Northern Ireland must have a police force larger in size, larger in reserves, stronger in arms and equipment, and bigher in morale than before.

Mr Powell also attacked what he described as "constitution-mongering" in Northern Ireland. He said: "No conceivable aiteramongering "in Northern Ireland. He said: "No conceivable aiteration of the government or parliament of Northern Ireland, except one, would (I ord the slightest satisfaction the he enemy. You might as well try to suhdue an angry elephant by offering him a peanul. The one change, and the only change, in which the enemy is interested is the abolition of the province of Northern Ireland itself as part of the United Kingdom and its embodiment in the Republic of Ireland."

The Republic, Mt Powell went on, should be recognised as a foreign Power which has a land frontier with the United Kingdom. "What is necessary," be said, "is full wartime control of that frontier." People entering the United Kingdom from the Republic should have to show a valid passport and people resignant.

valid passport and people resi-dent in Northern Ireland should either identity cards for British subjects or passports for citizens of the Republic."

Thorpe praises Jenkins . . .

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the liberal Leader, praised Mr Roy Jenkins yesterday for "being made of sterner stuff" than Mr Wilson, who had "all the decision of the Duke of York" on the Common

Market Issue.

Speaking at Winchester, he said that European Socialists were Social Democrats, while in Britain they were expected to he "social acrobats." Party loyalty, according to Mr Richsrd Crossman, was to pocket your principles. ples ignore your convictions and vote with all the dignity of a sbeep heing dipped.

Nixon drags it out

PRESIDENT NIXON'S announcement that he will withdraw an additional 45,000 American troops from Vietnam in the next two months is being freely inter-preted in Washington as influ-

preted in Washington as influenced by considerations not only of diplomacy, but also of next year's Presidential election, writes Godfrey Hodgson.

The President plans to squeeze as much mileage as he can out of the return of the 139,000 US troops who are left, both in his talks with the Russians and the Chinese and in keeping himself Chinese and in keeping himself constantly before the electors at the critical season of election year. He wants to be seen in that most advantageous of presi-dential roles—the international statesman and peacemaker.

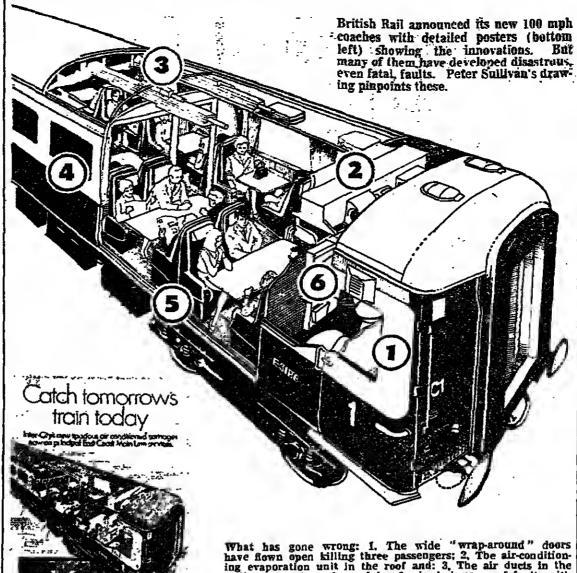
Mr Nixon surprised everyone

by hringing forward bis longawaited statement on Vietnam, which bad been expected to come co Monday. Ha also remarked in an off-the-cuff answer that the US combat role in Vietnam "is already concluded." Rsrely can bistoric announcement a historic announcement, so long and so avidly awaited, bave heen so casually made.

It is significant that high officials in Mr Nixon's own

administration expected him to administration expected him to announce larger troop withdrawals, and over a long period. The reasoning behind Mr Nixon's decision to bring the hoys home in dribs and drabs seems to he to ensure that he will have plenty of ammunition for saturation hombing of any political challenger who might he tempted to take him on over Vietnam.

In Paris, the North Vletnamese delegation to the Vietnam Peace delegation to the Vietnam Peace Talks strongly rejected Mr Nixon's claim that the US role had fin-ished. "They still daily under-take aggressive activity slaughtering the population," a spokesman said.



What has gone wrong: 1. The wide "wrap-around" doors have flown open killing three passengers; 2. The air-conditioning evaporation unit in the roof and: 3. The air ducts in the ceiling have stopped supplying fresh air hecause of faults with the electric alternators; 4. The double-glazed windows have to be sealed because of the air-conditioning system, so passengers cannot open them for relief from beat and foul air; 5. Concealed ducts under seats have been pumping out sweltering hest hecause the thermostat was permanently set at too high a temperature; 6. New hygienic plastic water tanks have leaked badly, flooding toilets and corridors.

The flaws in British Rail's new 100 mph trains

continued from page 1

Some railway experts claim the some railway experts claim the modification would not bave been necessary bad British Rail followed the example of most foreign railways which have doors tabe to pen inwards. If they do open accidentally, there is little risk of a passenger being sucked out. On the New Tokaido Line's "bullet trains" in Japan, the substitute of the conditioning working but a new difficulty has arisen. Spring out. On the New Tokaido Line's balances, fitted to the now-"cool and quiet wsy that the posters claim.

doors cannot open at all once close automatically when you take the train is moving because a your hand away, are not all rubber tube connected to the working properly. So, many train's compressed air system, windows remain open and threaten to play bavoc with the

air-conditioning.

And the thermostats in many of the coaches still have to he replaced before "Air-Conditioned Inter-City" really will be the "cool and quiet way to travel" that the posters claim.

Safety probe into bus fleet

By a Special Correspondent
A FULL-SCALE public inquiry
has been ordered into the roadworthiness of the 1,600 buses run
by the state-owned Midland Red
company following a spot-check
which resulted in 40 buses being
ordered off the road immediately
as linsafe.

Midland Red operate a network
of services in six Midland
counties and also run an express
motorway service hetween Lon-

counties and also run an express motorway service hetween London and Birmingham. The inquiry, which opens at Birmingham on November 30, is the first to be held into the operations of a bus company of this size, although small coach operators are sometimes required to

appear.
The decision to hold the hearing was taken by the Chairman of the West Midlands Traffic Commissioners, Mr John Else, after he had received reports from Department of Environment examiners on checks they had made at seven Midland Red

The examiners went into action after a Midisod Red double-decker ran down a hill at the Dudley bus terminal in Fisher Street, a ooe-in-eight grsdient which sometimes prevents buses from starting with a full load on icy roads in the winter. The runaway bus resulted in the death runaway ous resulted in the death of two people, an elderly woman sind a child. An ioquest is to be held on Thursday.

Ministry examiners found many faults with the huses they checked that they ordered 40 to be taken off the road st driving a defective vehicle.

to do so, even though they know that they could be prosecuted

By a Special Correspondent once on the grounds that the full SCALE public inquiry has been ordered into the road-tial danger to drive. Sevente of the 40 came from the Dud

of the 40 came from the Dud garage.

Mr Walter Womar, gene manager of Midland Red, s last week that he was "gorised" at what the examin bad found. "There is a ri system of checklog at all, garages, hur it has been diffic the get qualified, experientitlers and what with holidays; illness there has been a short at some garages," he said.

at some garages," he said.

After the accident;
spot checks, Midland Red h
its own inquiry at the garag
According to Mr Womar the Co pany found that the chocks who should be placed against wheels of a stationary bus to m sure it does not run away w not being used. Mr. Womar mitted that many of the fall found by the gramines concern found by the examiners concern defective brakes and worn ty Mr Ken Colectough, dish officer of the Transport General Workers' Union, yesterday that maintenance some Midland Red garages i suffered through lack of supe sion. At some garages, foren with little experience l replaced skilled superintende. At the end of each shift a driver should note any faults the bus on his signing-off shill replaced skilled superintenders.

Mr Coleclough said, hut some the men were in too great hurry to get home and neglec

'Push Labour Left' call

A GENERAL election followed by a Labour Government committed to carrying out "Left policies" was demanded yesterdsy by arr John Gollan, geoeral secretary of the British Communist Party.

Addressing the party's 32nd Congress in London, Mr Gollan rejected the arguments that socialists could do better either inside the Labour Psrty or without it altogether. "Only the ultra-Left vainly try to wish the Labour Party sway, while we, as we bave shown, regard the shifting of the Labour Party to the left as essen-

tial. This is not going to be d without a much larger Comm

ist Party."

Mr Gollsn reproached the C
ese for their attitude to Russi
"there is no future for Chioi anti-Sovietism —but decliner change the Britisb party's c cism of Russia's invasion Czecboslovakia. He denied the decline in party members (by nearly 2,000 to 28,803 io years) or the fall in circulatio the party newspaper Mori Star were due to criticisms



How much will the first 12 months cost?

At the last count -£289.

That's how much your baby is likely to cost in the first year of its life to clothe, feed and keep

£60 for clothes. £10 for a push chair. £25 for a pram. £10 or more for a cot and mattress. It all adds up.

Which means that if you're lucky enough to be expecting a new arrival, you're also expecting a few hefty bills with it.

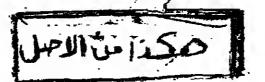
And that's where having an account at the

Midland Bank can stand you in good stead. Under our Personal Loan scheme, any credit-worthy customer with a good reason can borrow up to £1,000 (at a rate of interest you'll find hard to better, anywhere). And it seems to us that having a baby is a pretty good reason to need

But what if you're not a customer? Easy. Why not become one?

Call in and see your local Midland manager. He'll understand.





b irregular ls of nature

By Michael Moynihan

.) years of enntroversy, ial Trust has approved to a public convenience d, tree-screened quarry. Mr. C. H. D. Acland, "lanning Board in give

refused permission by to creet a blatantly convenience at Quay-the famous Eowder

ere concerned about zards-in some of the wes you couldn't put down, says Mr B. derk to the council, on we've put forward trent plans and spearnublic inquiry, but the frust seems more conout appearances than

lears ago the rishband application getting somewhere at l'il believe in that lav last straw was when

Lears ago the Planning

to Borrowdale, one of most frequented at Seatoller, four miles up the valley." says Mrs Esther Carmichael, a local resident who spent two years as a National Trust warden in Borrowdale.

"On a summer day you can get 5,000 visitors and the need for a public convenience has been incontrovertible. As a warden I was asked far more often ahout s area agent, is meet. The nearest availary than about s of the Lake District, which walks to take or even the nearest pu's."
Mrs Carmichael, writer and

mission to erect this mently, provided it is dat night or that assurgive of that it will be of overnight tourists a base camp.

The of Checkmerle-incestarted in 1961 when the Roral District Countle, 11,000 ratepayers in its refused permission by mearest pub.

Mrs Carmichael, writer and dedicated takeland walker, makes the clear that she has little sympath; for the urgent needs of the "rew breed" of tourists.

They have no real love of the countryside and come to Borrow dale occause it is the thing to do not to kill time," she says.

People like that have often lost the art of regularity through overfeeding and dosing. I have overfeeding and dosing. I have been disgusted by what I have seen in the woods. Better an un-sightly convenience than human pollution of the engironment."

> Mr Acland, who fears that Lakeland would become "riddled with lavalories" if some people had their way, says that the Trust has received no complaints urgency of the situation has been greatly exaggerated. "There are already three public conveniences in the 8-mile stretch of Borrow-dale," he says. "Even from a remote point it would not take more than half an hour for a hrisk walker to reach one."

The approved convenience would be situated on the opposite last straw was when side of the road from the Bowder suggested a notice near Stone near a car park established by the Trust two years ago.

iry held on d student

me Office Is holding an the treatment of an ident. Yugal Bahl, while eld in Durham prison. was deported three o after being detained ration officials when he Britain to take a oncel rourse at Monkwearillege, Sunderland. He in Durham while a fight

he Sekt

at made

ekt famous

From the moment that Christian

Adalbert Kupferberg began making

his remarkable sparkling Rhine

wine, Sekt took its rightful place

amongst the world's great wines. This was in 1850 and it wasn't long before the fame of

> Kupferberg Gold is still made by

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don't have to go to Mainz to get it.

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perfection in the same cellars.

Kupferberg Gold had

spread through Europe.

Princes, noblemen and

merehants made the journey to

Mainz to try and buy the wine.

Prince George, later King George V, I the house of Kupferberg to sample the

nd to tour the cellars that are the deepest

anywhere in the world.

Story of the nun-runners

A young British teacher, in new hook published today, tells how her decision to spend her lunch-hour teaching Italian to young Indian nuns led to the world-wide exposure of "nun-running" of young Indian girls from poor homes to European convents in need of recruits.

convents in need of recruits.

Miss Sonia Dougal, 27, was teaching English in Florence in 1969 when she volunteered for the lunch-time duty. The stories she was told by the young postulants from India led to the investigated. The sinclude charges that kept in a cell in prison was constantly sworn alts, was prevented from Indian food taken to rhim and was deprived

r him and was deprived The Nun-Runners, Hodder and ks. Stoughton, £1.30.

Rhine bridge builders played it safe but still lost

By Sydney Lenssen Editor of The Civil Engineer

THE SHADOW over the future of hox-girder bridges has deepened alarmingly with the collapse last week of a 150ft section of a hridge under con-struction over the Rhine at

This latest disaster-the fourth in two years contains an ominous element absent in the others; the Rhine bridge collepsed despite the fact that the German engineers used conservative methods and not the more daring ones used on the other three bridges—the Yarra at Mel-bourne (Oeinher 1969), the Danube at Vienna (November 1969) and the bridge at Milford Haven (June 1970).

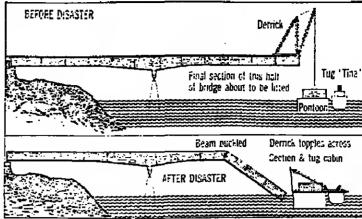
From the beginning develop-ment of the box-girder bridge was centred around the Rhine. only in the last 10 years have British designers, and Freeman Fox and Partners In particular, carried the principles further on the Severn Bridge, the Yarra and Millford Haven bridges and others. Since then most British bridges have been lighter and noticeably more economical than other European or American steel other European or American steel hridges — a daring approach which quickly resulted in a spate of overseas orders.

But despite the loss of export into the river. orders, the Germans changed their designs slowly.

The Koblenz bridge is one of the few bridge decks to have its steel welded on site; every seam, not just sample lengths, is X-ray tested. The thickness of sleel plate, the size and number of stiffeners used for the Rhine hridge are considerably in excess of currently acceptable examples Britain.

But whatever the design— traditional or daring—the results have been the same: wreckage and deaths. Nine men died at Koblenz, bringing the bridge-huilding death toll since 1969 to mnre than 50.

Although the Koblenz coroner



Bridge collapsed as crane lifted section from harge

bridge collapse are rife. The man in the street says: "Everything today is built too quickly, too cheaply." Others are blaming

Austrian steel.

But the collapse is a classical example of "late huckling" in this type of hridge.

The stiffened steel underside and sloping webs of the bridge just folded in on themselves. Eyewitnesses talked of a crash like a sonie hoom, and estimated that the free end of the bridge took as lon as 10 seconds to topple

Just after two o'clock that afternoon, all was ready to bust the last "trough" section by Crane from the pontoon which had hrought it 55 miles down river from the construction yards. The captain of the tug Tina was at the bridge, bolding the pontoon and unit against the flow of the river until the crane started its series of short lifts to raise the 85 tons of steel to deck

Most of the workers said that Most of the workers said that the crane was just taking the strain, hut one site engineer I spoke to is absolutely certain that the unit had been lifted clear of the pontoon. Then the deck jack-knifed, tipping the derrick erane across and through the trough section, crushing Captain Jakob Nussbaum and his cabin.

lo avoid expensive mid-river sup-ports, it is easy to appreciate the high stresses which can build up helore the two halves join to support each olber. But it is not "cantilevering" or "reversal of stress" which has caused thia

ing to make fast the next unit

before welding started. The bridge failed at the welded joint

between the third and fourth of the "boxes" extending from the pier support. Six boxes, each about 50ft long and weighing more than 100 tons, had supported themselves safely for several days.

But the seventh box—the last one needed to complete the kohlenz "half" of the construc-

Detailed examination of the crashed section showed that few

welds were torn despite the vicious wrenching of steel. The

boltom hox-plates were bent double at the point where their T-section stiffeners were jointed The bottom of the sloping sides

tbe part of the deck still in posi-tion has been prevented by a

heavy heam and tubular hracing hulkhead, some 10ft back from the huckle. The top deck stands

firm, although it now looks like the top of a sardine can.

did the bridge deck fait where it did, rather than closer to the pier

support? Each joint and every position along the cantilever would have been checked by the

One key question remains: why

the hox, slightly stiffened with bulb flats, were torn and twisted into sharp S-bends. Damage to

tion-proved too much.

recent spate of accidents. All they do is to guarantee that failure, when it happens, is catastrophic. The basic problem is that bridge engineers do not fully comprehend just how the hoxes sustain their own weight and how much load goes into each part. Exact calculations are impossible. and safety margins which have long been considered adequate conventional structures are not proving large enough to accommodate these unknown

hack to the pier and first span.

The amount of sleel at each point is related to what it should

earry. Therefore failure can occur

anywhere if the calculations are incorrect. It is most likely to occur at the weakest link in a

chain of varying sizes. In cantilever hridges, with

more and more boxes being added

For these reasons, the German bridge collapse gives a greater degree of urgency to the Department of the Environment's box girder bridge investigations in Britain. Both the inquiry and Mr Peter Walker's technical panel, which is formulating some permanent rules on these bridges, are understood to be falling

behind schedule.

And meanwhile the openings of new stretches of motorway are being delayed hecause of suspect hridges. The Midland links, con-necting the M1 to the M6 around Birmingham, is virtually finished but will not be opened in the foresecable future. The new Mersey tunnel approach mothr-way in Cheshire still lies unused.

Court 🕮 Circular

has elamped down on all official comment on last week's disaster and his advisers, the Karlsrume Things aren't the same in Civvy Street, old hoy; youth and middle-age yesterday in the Garden of Remembrance at Westminster Abbey

has elamped down on all official comment on last week's disaster and his advisers, the Karlsrume the the trough section, crushing derrick crane across and through would have heen checked by the trough section, crushing German Ministry of Transport. Captain Jakob Nussbaum and his cabin.

Most of the men who were killed erectors wait it could carry the extra weight it could carry the extra weight evening.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 13, 1971

The Queen and The Duke of Captain Jakob Nussbaum and his cabin.

Most of the men who were killed erectors wait it could carry the extra weight evening. BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Fenced-in city attacks Walker plan

By Muriel Bowen

CLEARING Birmingham's slums —some of the worst in Britain— will he prolonged by 10 years or more unless the Government amends the Local Government Reform Bill, local politicians fore-

cast yesterday.

All three political parties in Birmingbam agreed on this dismal outlook at special meetings last week. They say they will fight "tooth and nall." to change Birmingham's proposed houndaries and save their clearance programme—almed at eliminating 20,000 slums by 1975.

If houndary changes suggested by the Bill due for a second Commons reading on Wednesday—go through the city loses its new National Exhibition Centre, given the Government go-ahead only on Friday. It also loses its municipal airport. But worst of all, say Birmingham councillors, the boundaries are drawn so tight that there is no housing land left.

"It is quite shameful what the "It is quite shameful what the Government Minister Mr Peter Walker, is proposing to do to the city," Alderman Sir Francis Griffin, Tory leader of Birmingham Corporation, said. "People should not bave to live in terrible ghetto houses a day longer than is necessary. He is forcing them to dso so for years and years." Birmingham, despite massive re-building, still bas 20,000 slums, plus 30,000 bomes needing major improvements. The local Tory target of 5,000 fewer slums a year needs more land. It is this sbortage of land which, given all the circumstances has meant as

sbortage of land which, given all the circumstances, bas meant a drop in building from 9,000 homes in 1967 to ahout 3,800 this year.

"When Birmingbam goea after land it can't beat the squirearchy, and now it is going to be more difficult than ever," says Labour Alderman Sir Frank Price, Denis Howell, Labour MP for Small Heath adds: "The neighbouring squirearchy are often quite reasonable people. Their problem is that they are completely in the grip of local residents, people who say: 'We've bought our own home in a raral setting, and we're not going to be sur-

and we're not going to be sur rounded by Birmingham people." Council tenants and coloured people are objected to and Birm ingham is under constant pres-sure from its neighbours to build to higher densities

IPFERBERG GOLD Not trusted

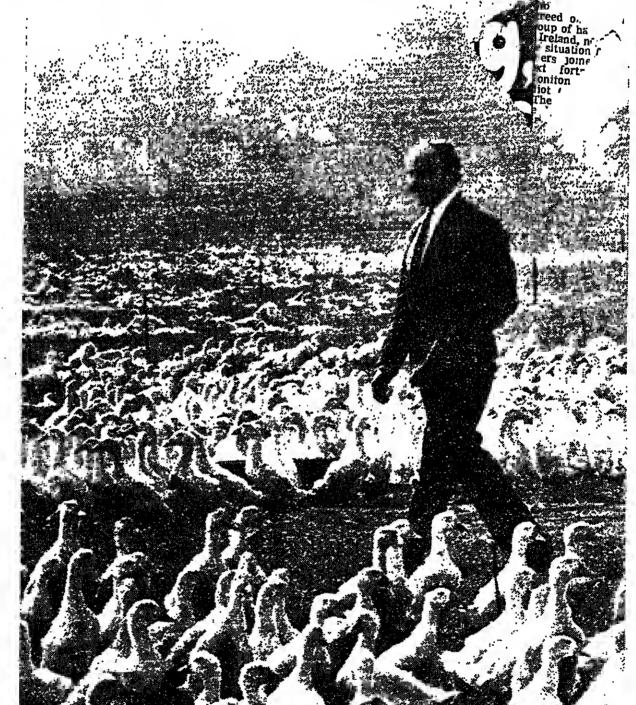
People living in the Wiltshire village of Lacock are taking a campaign against their landlords
the National Trust—direct to
their MP and the County Council,
They object to a silversmith's
shop heing opened in the village hecause it might start a rash o antique shops and yellow parking lines. The Trust owns 95 houses and cottages; apart from an anlique shop, there is only a grocery husiness and post office.

£25,000 winner

The weckly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won hy Bond number 25Z 020802. The winner lives in Wigtownshire.

Tervlene

In our reader offer which appeared in The Sunday Times Colour Magazine on October 10 we inadvertently referred to "Terylene" as if it were a common noun like cotton. "Terylene are to the common man between the cotton of the co lene" is a registered trade mark of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.



Even ducks need export

'It's tough selling ducks overseas. We wouldn't make it harder by selling them without ECGD credit insurance. Mr J.H.B., sales director, seen here with some of the birds his company exports. Three million ducks a year are raised

on this goo-acre farm in Lincolnshire.

Many of them are exported in ovenready form to the Caribbean and the Far East. Day-old birds are also sold overseas, to many countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

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With this very wide spread of markets, ECGD cover is vital. The company insures with ECGD against 90-95% losses through overseas buyers' delault or insolvency, and sterling transfer and other political risks.

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Sales take off

The company has expanded export sales rapidly, from £20,000 in 1968 to £200,000 this year, despite tariff barriers and import restrictions in many overseas markets.

Selling overseas is rarely casy. But it's made simpler and much less hazardous with ECGD insurance. Get the full story from your local ECGD Manager or write for the free comprehensive leaflet to Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2.

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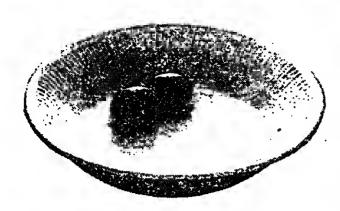
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But something is seriously amiss. You call the wine waiter over. "This wine list of yours, Henri" you say, "there seems to be no mention of KlosterPrinz on it. That would be

a printing error, would it not?" Poor Henri. You're the third person who's asked about KlosterPrinz that evening. He can only stumble out his wretched apologies, "er, no sir, it's not a printing error, we've been meaning to order KlosterPrinz

for some time, only ... " "Hmm" you reply, drumming your fingers lightly, "well, in view of the fact that Kloster Prinz is a veritable Prince of Piesporters, deliciously crisp, ever-so-slightly dry, you leave me no alternative." And without more ado you polish off the olives, rise from your chair, smile pleasantly and depart.

Congratulations. You just struck a significant blow for progress.

Oldham, Lanca.

envelope)

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KlosterPrinz

Coleman & Company, Norwich and London.

Nothing like it since Suez

NOT SINCE the worst days of Suez bave I seen the Tory party shudder with such fury against the actions of its own members. For an hour on Thursday night a considerable majority of Conservative MPs were convulsed by righteous rage because they discovered that six Tory members were on the point of leaving on a trip to Belfast and Oublin, where they would meet IRA leaders of both official and Provisional wings both official and Provisional wings at a secret hide-out.

Taunts such as "traitors,"
"quislings" and "shaking bands
with murderers" were flung
around—and the anger was not

around—and the anger was not confined to the back benches.

Mr Heath, I am told, "reacted violently and instantly" when he heard the news at 5.15 on Thursday. Thirty minutes earlier, when his Parliamentary Private Secretary, Clive Bossom, told Mr Maudling what was being planned, Mr Maudling had been "aflame with passion and fury." When Willie Whitelaw, Lord President, heard the news at 5.30, his language was said to be "colourful."

Heath, Maudling and Whitelaw went to work immediately and, inevitably, it had to be unconditional surrender for the six MPs. Was the trip off? "It had bloody well better be," I was told by one Minister.

By seven o'clock that evening the handest Derek Coombe the

By seven o'clock that evening the hapless Derek Coomhs, the new MP for Yardley, Birmingham, who dreamt up the fact-finding trip to Belfast and Dublin as a humble contribution to finding trip to Belfast and Dub-lin as a humble contribution to neace-making, was deserted by bis five colleagues under their leaders' fury. And after a "highly charged" conference with the Chief Whin, Francis Pym. Mr Coombs, too, had to retreat from the stricken field. Mr Coombs first came to West-minster after last year's general election, a 40-year-old Midlands

election, a 40-year-old Midlands businessman who won Yardley from the Socialists. As a new hoy, he is not experienced in nolitical subtleties, though he has long heen fascinated by the Irish question. [He is. incidentally, married to Peter O'Toole's sister.] Some months ago, he says, he thought it would be an excellent idea if some of the new MPs like himself studied the problem at first hand.

He first exchanged his ideas about four weeks ago with another new boy, Laurance Reed, waid won Bolton East. They at of the two the value of a small gent of Nick-bench Thries going to one, would the and south to see that is faction to themselves. Two of the asy well determined the new elegabright: Peter Emery (Hanus 1) and Captain Walter English Carsbalton).

Deedes: adding weight leaving on Friday morning right," said the Whips, sure you're all back by te Monday night for the two whipped vote on Peter Housing Bill."

The Whips did not deal at that moment. If the project of the control of the contro



tells the story of sixty furious minutes when six Tories stepped out of Ulster line





leaving on Friday morning. "All right," said the Whips, "but be sure you're all back by ten n'clock Monday night for the three-line whipped vote on Peter Walker's Housing Bill."

The Whips did not demur at all at that moment. But they reflected later that the four MPs (Hanuk and Captain Waiter Elonis Carsbalton).

If four men duly informed likely to make any impression in the Whips last week that they we planning a fact-finding study of the Irish problem on the spot.

more senior figures to keep the more senior figures to keep use four company.

This explains why William Deedes, a former Home Office Minister, was suggested as the delegation's ideal leader. with Philip Goodhart, joint secretary of the 1922 committee, as his second.

The argument still rages about whether the Government and Whips were ever alerted to the six's meeting with the two wings of the IRA. Mr Coombs is in no doubt; he says he told the Whips specifically about his plans to meet the IRA and they approved the IRA and th

it as an excellent idea. But the Whips say they understood that the deputation would meet all sides, but never Imagined the IRA were to be included.

When Mr Deedes and Mr Goodhart were invited to join the group they believed that the Whips had already approved the IRA rendezvous.

IRA rendezvous.
What is clear is that whatever What is clear is that whatever the misunderstandings, Mr Coombs, who still believed he was the delegation's leader and not Mr Deedes, did not conceal anything in the Press statement he bad drafted fur Central Office to distribute. It gave pride of place in the Dublin trip to the "talks with Mr Cathal Goulding of the IRA, Mr John Stephenson and Mr Rory O'Brady, leaders of the Provisionals." This was to be released at 7.30 on Thursday, hut by then the trlp was killed. hut by then the trlp was killed

Shortly after six o'clock Reggie Maudling, who normally ambles pleasantly through the House, was seen rushing from the chamber to the members' lobbies. He aought ont Willie Whitelaw and the two of them retired along the corridors before returning at a determined galt to the Chief Whip's office. Whip's office.

In under 10 minutes Whitelaw, Pym and Maudling decided that the interests of Government. party and Ulster demanded that the trip should be banned at once. The six offending MPs duly trooped individually to the Chief Whip's room and were informed of the Government's decision; five peeled off at once, leaving Mr Coombs alone to meet Mr Pym. The only thing he could rescue from the wreckage was a hrave promise that the trip would he reorganised without the IRA

Two outside factors reinforced the urgency of the ban. The first was that Enoch Powell had told every Minister in sight that if the trip were not cancelled instantly he would personally put a motion on the Parliamentary order paper—and demand time for its debate—censuring the six for bringing comfort to, and fraternising with the Queen's enemies who were murdering British troops and killing Ulster civilians.

The second was that Robin

troops and killing Ulster civilians.

The second was that Robin Chichester-Clarke, the newly elected leader of the Ulster Unionist: Group, warned all Ministers about the disastrous reactions in Ulster, where the MPs' meeting with the IRA would be seen as a gross betrayal of Stormont and the Ulster people.

with such bloodstained bandits": and Mr Stan Orme, leading the sick and meeting other emergency requirements for exService people in need.

"We are spending £200,000 e year mure than we receive in public donations," said General of the Legical to add to the Tories' embarrassment by claiming that he was "appalled" at the projected meeting, which implied that no political settlement could be reached without IRA consent.

But by seven o'clock is the project of the Legical to add to the Tories' embarrassment by claiming that he was "appalled" at the projected meeting, which implied that no political settlement could be reached without IRA consent.

Sunday Times artist Peter Sullivan's sketch on what the new car vill probably look like.

BRM enter the luxury car market

By Maxwell Boyd Motoring Correspondent

TWO OF the best-known names in British motor racing—Aston Martin and BRM—are joining forces to build a high-performance, luxury car which will he unique in the British motor industrial.

industry.
Following recent design trends in Europe, the new model will be a mid-engined, two-seater coupé with a VI2-cylinder engine of about three-litre capacity, mounted behind the driver but forward of the rear wheels. Its top speed is likely to be more than 150 mph and sales will be aimed at the section of the luxury sports car market which is currently dominated by Italian models such as the Ferrari Dino Its likely price is about £4,000.

Aston Martin expect to build

Its likely price is ahout £4,000.

Aston Martin expect to build about 3,000 a year of the new model—so far un-named—though production plans are still only on paper and the car is not expected to appear until 1974. The engine and five-speed gearhox will he huilt hy BRM, probably at their workshops in Bourne, Lincolnshire, with the bodies made and the car assembled by Aston the car assembled by Aston Martin at Newport Pagnell BRM (British Racing Motors), which since 1952 has been part of the Owen Organisation enginof the Owen Organisation engineering group, has always concentrated on building racing cars, most of them for their own Grand Prix team. Although often approached, they have always refused to participate in the production of a road car on a large scale. Aston Martin, a subsidiary of the David Brown engineering group, quit the racing scene in 1949 and have built mainly high-performance

built mainly high-performance and high-priced sports cars since. But recent reorganisation of BRM under its new managing director, Mr Louis Stanley, calls for expansion to make the com-pany completely self-sufficient And Aston Martin, also with a recently-appointed managing director, Mr Malcolm Mont gomery, must produce more and cheaper cars to survive At cheaper cars to survive. At present it builds only 400 to 500 cars a year, mostly of the DBS VF model, price £7,600 each.

Yesterday, Mr Stanley said: Aston Martin and BRM have one of the strongest and mos skilled engineering, sales design teams in the country. We aim to outdo Ferrari on every score you can think of."

How an £18 mai gets a £3.10 rise and is 30p poore

BIG PAY increases do not do the lowest paid workers much good and in some cases can actually make them worse off than no pay increase at all.

increase at all.

It is as well to get this straight now at the start of the wage bargaining season. For we are about to have our hearts rung by cries for sympathy on behalf of this and that group of low-paid workers. How could the employers be so mean? How could Mr Anthony Barber tell them to "stand firm" against the claims of these poor fellows? Shame on them all!

But consider the case of a man with four children earning £18 a week who gets a rise of £3.10. At the end of the day, after he bas added on this and deducted lost benefits, he will be 30p poorer than if be bad bad no rise at all.

Admittedly, this is an extreme and somewhat singular example. But it dramatises the point that the present complex of benefits and taxes at the lower ends of the income scales can diminish and and taxes at the lower ends of the income scales can diminish and even reverse whatever a man's union struggles to get for him. We can grasp how this works by taking a look at the current state of play in the mammoth negotiations that cover the pay of some three-quarters of a million men and women in local government — the dustmen, scwage workers, town hall porfers and so forth The employers have offered a package that tots up to 7 per cent and the unions have rejected it with indignation. The unions say—and it is a nave rejected it with integration.
The unions say—and it is a
fair point—that 7 per cent is not
enough to match the rise in the
cost of living since their last rise. They do not, however, go on to point out the real shortcomings of this and any other imaginable

nffer will have for their poorest members.

It works like this. The bottom
10 per cent of full-time male
workers in local government gross £18 a week or less. The effect of the employers' offer Is calculated by the unions to be an average increase of £1.50 per week for a man earning £18.

If such a man were unmarried he would find his net earnings going up from £13.67 to £14.68, and if married without children from £14.70 to £15.72. In hother the interest wild indeed cases, the increase would indeed be around 7 per cent, as adver-

be around 7 per cent, as advertised

But as soon as our man starts having children he will find the advantage of his pay rise decreasing. With, four children his increase would be worth 66p; with three 51p, and with two, a mere 37p, (It is assumed in these examples that all children are under 11, and one is under school age.) In each case the

ERIC JACOB INDUSTRIA NOTEBOOK

real increase is not 7 per but around 2 per cent. but the cash-in-hand does no least not so quickly is this this level of income a rise it will cause tax to go up and new Family Income Supple (FIS: to go down. The man two children will find that ag his £1.50 pay rise must be; loss of 60p in FIS and an inc: of 45p in his taxes.

The man with three chil will lose from his rise 80 FIS and 15p in taxes and man with four children will lose 80p in FIS, though he di yet come into a tax bracket so it goes on.

The only answer the union offer is to thump the table demand more all round. But doesn't help much either. Su they do get the employer's doubled, or slightly more doubled, so that it is a £3.10. The effect of that will be to lose the man four children £1.80 in school ner money and £1.60 in F18 other words, he gets an income f £3.10 in man and any fitted. of £3.10 in pay and suffi-loss of £3.40 in allowances, is 30p worse off than befor unions got to work.

There is a problem here obviously only the Govern can solve. It is pretty craz the Tories to demand that v stand on our own two fee then penalise those of the ne who are struggling to do that. Men earning the se money I am talking about more of a £I rise to the than would a man paying s But there is a problem for

unions to face too. Their clai local enveroment workers on a £2-a-week rise in basi for men and the truth of th ter is that this claim, like others made for large grow workers, is pitched in seway as to win the support many of those worker possible. The lncal govern claim is for the £40-a-week don dustman just as much is for the £20-a-neek lar altendant.

Until the unions them devise a claim that really the low-paid and doesn't ju them, we can afford to con our sympathy.

Poppy Day aims for £1.5 million

ing on its reserves to maintain lts current expenditure on jobs.

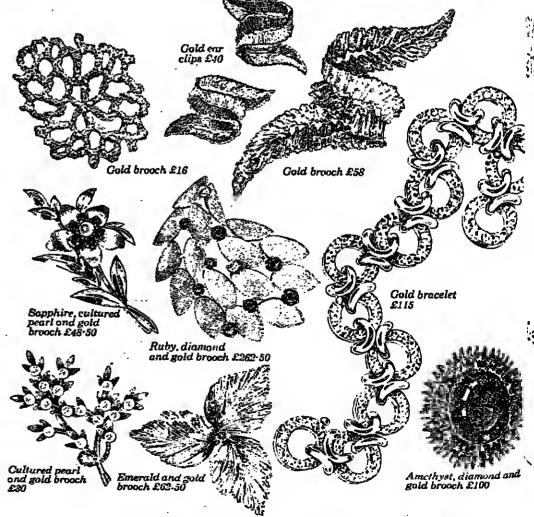
public donations." said General But by seven o'clock the Sir Charles Jones, the President Government and Whips were back of the Legion which is having its in command and the six had gone underground.

Despite a shortage of collectors. British Legion officials by then the momentum of prowere optimistic yesterday that test was increasing on all sides. The Vister Monday Club prepared million Poppy Appeal target. But a statement coodemning the six a statement coodemning the six and the property of the larger will be draw.

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it you amusedly from big spectacles, and for 60 years has been trudgmiles a day around in the Lake District ig mail as an auxiliary

an.

"e" she says. "A lot to ask me that, I don't hy." Despite a touch of in her right knee—and t Office's plans to cut the—she sees no reason should not continue to project of the sees.

in indefinitely.
th was 16 when she firs o mail bag, for four bob and reckons she must ave walked more than nutes in all weathers. he earns nearly £4 for a he carns nearly 14 Inr a
week, but insists that
at just the money that
er working. "It's part of
" she says, relaxed by
lour fire in the cottage
res with two cats.
thing that did vex her
was the postal strike—
e strike itself, which
inined in a resture of

joined in a gesture of that some thought out eter, but the fact that her auxiliary in Eskdale, a ocmaker, went on report-duty and drawing his pay, ah was awarded the BEM and on the wall near the ther clock hangs a framed signed by the Queen ng "that I was unable you personally the award you bave so well

s unrepentant at having down the invitation to ham Palace. "It's not that a't have liked to meet the she says. "It's London Hannah takes a short-cut along Eskdale's narrow-gauge railway er fancied."



Story: Michael Moynihan

حكدا من الاصل

Picture: Michael Ward

Pacemaker helps the paralysed

By a Medical Correspondent

AN ELECTRONIC pacemaker which can be implanted in the mech has brought new life to 11 paralysed patients. Previously they were able to breathe only with the help of an iron lung—a mechanical respirator attached to a tube in the windpipe. Now they can breathe normally.

One of the patients, a medical One of the patients, a medical conference in Boston was told, was severely injured in a 180 mph car racing accident and for seven months bad to use a respirator. But after pacemakers were inserted in his neck he was able to go home and lead a normal life.

In the accident the man's spinal cord was damaged in the neck

In the accident the man's spinal cord was damaged in the neck region, interrupting impulses from the brain which pass along two nerves—the phrenic nerves—to the diaphragm and other breathing muscles. The transistor pacemakers were attached to the phrenic nerves and by applying electric impluses to them

the phrenic nerves and by applying electric impluses to them stimulated the diaphragm, causing it to contract. The pacemakers are thus acting in the same way as the breathing control centres in the brain.

This man has now been living an independent life for nine months. The batteries which drive the pacemakers bave a life of 18 months, but will be renewed after 12 months for safely.

safely.

The diapbragm pacemaker technique, described this week in General Practitioner, has been developed by Professor W. L. Glenn of Yale University. It has been used on patients who suffer breathing difficulty for various reasons.

Apart from accidental injury the breathing control centres in the brain stem or the hind brain may be damaged by a blood clot or infection. Such damage may prevent normal breathing reflexes without damaging the phrenic nerves which go to the diaphram. Both phrenic nerves, one passing down each side of the body, must remain undamaged for the pacemaker technique to work. Stimulation of a single nerve for more than 18 bours exhausts it, making a period of recovery necessary. Continuous breathing is obtained by using the pacemaker to stimulate the twn nerves alternatively. the brain stem or the hind brain

Thitelaw makes Walker alk on the water

FORYISM, represented by liam Whitelaw (Leader of rsc), is winning a White-tile against pure environ-sm, represented by Mr /alker iSecretary of State ie Environment). Mr

wants to reorganise hodies which have anydo with it-people who fter rivers, people who ater out of them, people dirty water back in again huge bodies doing all jobs. Traditionalists in binet, with Mr Whitelaw r head, will have none of Walker must walk before

... Valker will make a staten the House before the citly acknowledge defeat. expected to say that multiwater authorities remain eam, but only attainable occss of evolution over 15 years. Till then we must tent with some tidying up present single-purpose But the details are not MPs must wait for a

White Paper in the new year.
The reason why Mr Walker and Mr Graham Page (Minister for Local Government and Development) and all their senior officials wanted to settle this arcient argument in favour of ancient argument in favour of big bodies—10 for the wbole of England and Wales, as against more than 1.500 now—was to simplify national planning of a scarce resource and cut out conflicts of Interest.

But at a Cabinet committee meeting in July, the Walker plan

was blocked by a weighty coalition which appears to have included Mr Whitelaw, Mr Reginald Maudilng (Home Secretary), Mr Peter Thomas (Welsh Secretary) and Mr James Prior (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

Mr Prior was looking after the farmers. In return for a rate, farmers with certain streams or rivers on their land get very useful bank maintenance work done by the river authorities, whose membership is weighted in favour of the countryside. They are afraid that multipurpose water authorities would have a town his authorities would have a town bias and spend some of their drain-

age money on town sewage schemes instead.

The opposition of other Ministers was rather more doctrinaire. Of the 198 water undertakings, most are local council concerns; but 33 are statutory companies—meeting statutory obligations, but privately owned. They are for the most part efficient. In the Walker plan they would all have disappeared into buge public bodies.

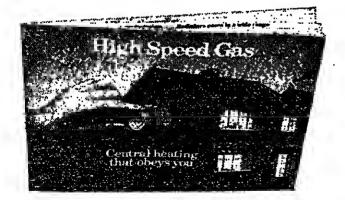
bodies.

Could a Conservative Government, Mr Whitelaw Is believed to bave asked, nationalise efficient private-enterprise concerns? Mur-

murs of shock and borror.
There was another point, too.
The proposed regional water
authorities would take power
away from the incal river
authorities (29 in number) in
just the same way at the Walker just the same way as the Walker local government plan (to be debated this week) annihilates the little local councils. Enough was enough. Mr Whitelaw had helped save the Cumberland River Authority (he sits for Penrith and the Border) from amalga-mation with Lancasbire in 1963, and had no wish to start all nver

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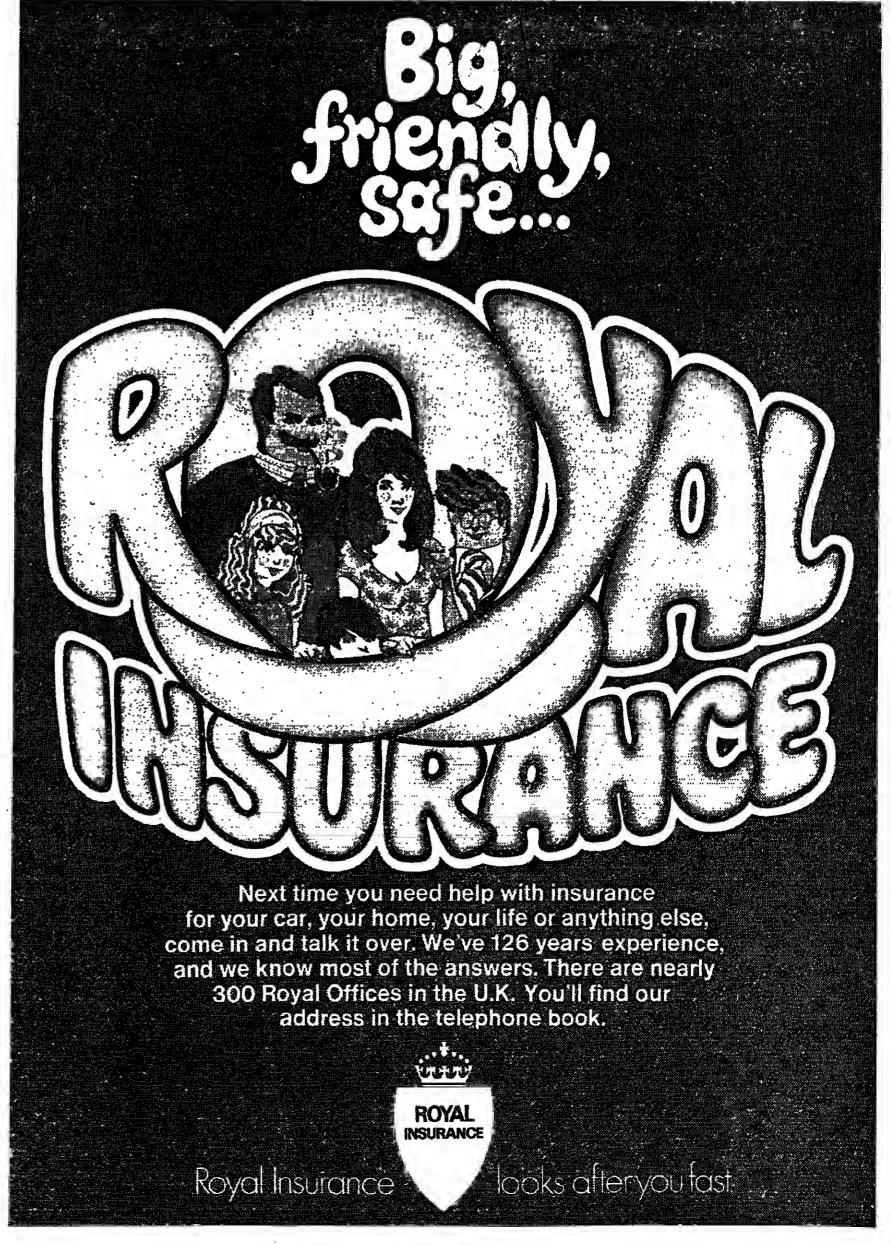
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As Sir Alec leaves for Salisbury—a revealing account of the humiliation when British Ministers last met imprisoned black leaders

WHEN Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, starts negotiating with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodeslan Prime Minister, in Salishury this week, he will be discussing the remaining disputed points within the framework of the Five Principles he himself established in his previous negotiations with Mr Smith in 1964.

The fifth principle requires any settlement to be acceptable to

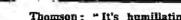
settlement to he acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, which of course includes the five million Rhodesian Afri-cans. The last time any British Minister had a chance of trying to secure African acceptance of a proposed settlement was almost exactly three years ago, just after the Wilson-Smith five-day negotia-tion on board the Fearless at

Gibraltar.
On November 7, 1968, Mr
George Thomson, Minister without Portfollo, and Mr Maurice
Foley, Parliamentary Under-Foley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, were in Salisbury, where the Smith Government produced for them Rhodesia's two main rival African rollitical leaders. They were political leaders. They were Joshua Nkomo, now 54, President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). Sithole also had with him his party's Vice-Presi-dent, Leopold Takawira, and Secretary-General, Robert Mag-

Nkomo, who had spent the pre-vious four years in the Gohakud-zingwa restriction area near the Mozambigue border, one of the hottest and most inhospitable areas of Central Africa, had been flown to Salishury for the meet-ing. Sithole had been brought from Salisbury jail

The conversations between the two British ministers and the







Foley: "It's a moral issue"



●In Brief

UN cash aid

for India?

India to help cope with refugee

from Pakistan will be launched at the United Nations this week

at the United Nations this week writes Stephen Fay. The problem will be discussed publicly a the UN for the first time of Wednesday when the Social and Humanstarian Committee considers a report by the organisation's High Cemmissioner for the Social and Stephen Commissioner for the Social and Social Soc

refugees, Sadrudin Aga Khan. Diplomatic manoeuvres to pro-

vent the refugees' needs being

lost in political rhetoric ar under way. Draft resolution concentrating on the human tarian aspects of the situatio

are circulating in UN Head quarters: their object is to find a practical formula for the refugees, acceptable to both Indiand Pakistan.

The bride still

goes to church

Hungarian authorities ha

effort to replace church wedding and funerals with Communi-civil ceremonies, writes Gabri-Ronay, For, after a quarter of

century of atheist propagand many people still prefer to ge married or bury their dead to it traditional words of a pries Even army officers and hig

ranking administrators have be

In an angry report on the "ideological hlank spot," or provincial newspaper. Told Megyei Nepujsag, has reveal that in the Szekszard regiparty members have had the spillers bortised and have be

children baptised and have be married in village churches aw

from their homes to avoid hei

spotted by fellow party membe

Lin Piao turns

up—in a pictur

Government officials in Peki

are going to considerable long to deny that there is any lead ship crisis in China, writes L Goodstadt from Hong Kong. T Communists are even shipping glossy monthly magazine, T China Pictorial, to Hong Kon showing an unchanged politic

showing an unchanged politic

hierarchy with Chairman Ma-number two, Marshal Lin Pi-in special prominence.

Drought has lowered the lev

of the Rhine so much that t taste of Rotterdam's water supp

is being affected by a part luflow from the sea. Now pt water from Norway is being st

In Rotterdam shops for 31p

Concert for Benga

Glenda Jackson, the actress.

to read a Bengali poem as w as passages from Shakespeare a Yeats at a Sadlers Wells Thea concert touight to raise funds l

refugees from East Pokist Bengall artists will include we known folk singers and Birent

Shankar, nephew of Ravi Shank

the celebrated sitar player.

Salty Rhine

white weddings.

How Britain tried to sell half a loaf to Rhodesia's Africans

by all accounts a humiliating ex-perience, as the ministers them-selves confessed to the Africans. The British had had to insist on the talk taking place out in the open, as a precaution against "bugging." The group sat under a small tree.

No record appears to have been kept of the meeting with Nkomo, which came first, but the talk with Sithole was recorded. Derek Ingram, Managing Editor of Gemini News Service and a well-known writer on Commonwealth affairs, has obtained the record of that talk, hitherto secret It discloses an astonishsecret. It discloses an astonishing degree of British helplessness, frankly admitted by the ministers when the Africans

SITHOLE was asked if be had seen the proposals. He said: "Only the bits and pieces published in the newspapers." Foley then fetched a Hansard and a copy of the Rhodesian White Paper containing the Fearless discussions discussioos.

Thomson said: "You probably think they amount to a deal between white men and white men.

Once we decided force would not be used, consequences followed that were unnestable. followed that were unpalatable to Maurice and me. If we had the same power as France had in relation to Algeria we would have

vainly pressed them for military intervention by Britain. Here ore key excerpts from the record as reported by Ingram:

used force. . . The proposals are not ideal. The real thing is that half a loaf is better than no bread at all."

Follow drew attention to the

Foley drew attention to the fifth principle. "There must," he said, "first exist in the country freedom of political existing."

son for not using force is that it would be an invasion. It would have to be done from Zambia if

"It is easy to start a war. But a war is like a bush fire which once it starts flares up and spreads. You don't know where

Thomson and Foley were getting nowhere with the Africans, and at this point the whole pathetic British position was bared to them.

Thomsoo said: "Look, we are sitting here away from where we would bave been sitting, for fear we would be listened to. I personally asked for this place. I find it bumiliating, hut there was nothing else I could have done. It is a question of facing

tinued on these lines: Mugabe: "Surely you have used force elsewhere in identical situations. We choose to believe. therefore, that the reason you won't use force is because of

Takawira: "We cannot believe you cannot use force, What does ("cannot dot" really mean? Are your soldiers fewer than those

Thomson and Foley: "That's will right. It is a moral issue." as I Takawira: "You are going all.

whereas you should have pro-ceeded from the principle of majority rule before independence."
Thomson continued: "The rea-

Swaziland had heen invaded before it became independent, it were decided to use it. We bave no near base. We had one in Aden, but we no longer have it... There woul dbe lots of

it will end."
Thomson and Foley

done. It is a question of facing realities. We have no power." The conversation then con-

your kith and kin."

of Mr Smith? Is your air force smaller? What is your fear—a bloodbath?"

these people here. Which to you is a greater moral issue—to leave us at the mercy of these people here, and in danger, or to use force, shed some blood, but put things right? Remember these Europeans could do any-thing with the African people here and they could, using their military force, detain them all and cause untold suffering. We cannot explain your purpose to our people at all, nor can we explain to them that the British Government cannot really use force. They won't believe us. If

would Britain have sat back?" Thomson: "In Swaziland we had an army and a police force. We would certainly have put down any rebellion. We had an army the meeting ended Sbortly after-

Mugabe: "Are the prospects as you see them really that South Africa would fight here if you used force?"

Thomson: "I have no doubt that they would fight. I have had several meetings with South African officials and I am left in no doubt that South Africa would

After one and a half hours. the meeting eoded. The ZANU prisoners were driven hack to jail, and Nkomo was flown back to Gonakudzingwa. Shortly afterwards it became clear that both leaders had rejected the proposals.

IT IS KNOWN that Sir Alec Douglas-Home has been given assurances by Mr Smith that he will be able to see anyone he wants in Rhodesla during his visit, and it is probable he will tell Mr Smith-tohnorrow that he wants to see Nkomo and Sithole. It remains to be seen whether It remains to be seen whether Sir Alec will talk to them in a place where the meeting can be "hugged," and whether he too will be offering them half a loaf as heing better than no bread at

War trail limits Vietnam pull-out

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As the Vletnam rainy season ends, the flow of North Vletnamese war supplies down the Ho Chi Minh trail has resumed on a big scale, and this is doubtless

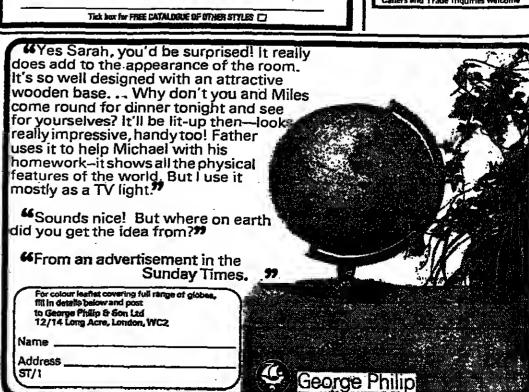
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men by the end of January will

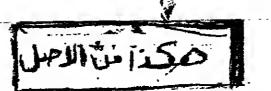
bring the total in Vietnam down to 139,000. By refusing to pin himself down over the with-drawal of the remainder, the has announced only a limited new Hanoi the threat of the Seventh troop withdrawat, writes Derek Air Force—the one remaining Vilson. real American deterreot in Indo-The pull-out of a further 45,000 china.



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Vhat makes indsay run or President



ephen Fay catches up with the non-stop Mayor of New York

LINDSAY, Mayor of New sat in the back seat of a Cadillac as it sped to the al Airport in Washington. me was 11.10 am and he ready been up five hours; d flown to Washington,

an important political Administration has done, they held a small Press will unite America and end the ence, and eaten a late years of dispute and disruption.

Specifically, Lindsay argues, the problems of cities like New

y gave notice of his likely into the hardest political tition of the lol.

y that is harder, the ency of the United States. is why the schedule is so

ed, many New Yorkers it is too hard. "It is ex-ly doubtful that he can run ity from a phone booth in Haute, Indiana by speaking nutes with members of the et," sniffed the New York on Wednesday. That was

inced that Dick Aurelio, his y mayor, was leaving to er just what are the Mayor's sof becoming the Demo-Party's nominee for the eho wants Lindsay to run, en aides always do because andidate is their ticket to ington, too. But they are

ltogether blind to the size idsay's gamble.
's a long uphill battle," says
io. "The odds are 100-1,"
his Press secretary, Tom
in. "But a month ago, they 1.000-1." Three months ago, rse, the Mayor was not even

rse, the Mayor was not even tocrat.

candidate himself is reshly candid about his es. If be does run—and he distent that he is not yet tiely certain that he will will win only if the condiare right. "The better is doing, the better chance e. I can win only if the candidates give up because hink Nixon is unbeatable."

Washington last Thursday ng, Lindsay outlined to a hut potent audience of crats how he thought it be done. It was his first to a party audience in the l since his political converast August, hut they were ng bim as a presidential last with the will about the since his political conversation. The long article in the New York Times this week described the growing disaffection among the city's blacks. Their support was ebbing because the Mayor had not been kept. Then there was the electoral defeat of a bond Issue 12 days ago which Lindsay had favoured. It would have held the tube and bus fares in New York at 30 cents. Now they will go up to 35 cents at least. That will increase the barrage of vituperation among white workers, many of whom bave been suspicious of Lindsay ever since his election because of the alliance he made with New York's blacks. ast August, hut they were ng blm as a presidential date: Muskie, McGovern and threy had been invited too. clearly nervous, but he that he always is. "I sses that he always is. "I myself, 'couldn't you just f and bave a cup of coffee where instead of doing

Souple of jokes got the mayor gh (" I just won New York for the Democrats after five

years of tyrannical Republican rule"), and he began to relax and develop his theme. It boils down to this: Nixon can be oeaten if the Democrats can convince the electorate that instead of divid-ing a tiren people as the Nixon

ietnam veterans. During lernoon, he would finally work at Cily Hall, and that work at Cily Hall, and that ing he was to speak at a lernoon in the work at Cily Hall, and the uses a Kennedyesque retorical style to elaborate his case. "The streets of my city are case. "The streets of my city and of every American city are the last frontier. And if we don't change them, we'd better forget about the American Dream. Across the country, the most but they need most — competition," he i. And last week, John any gave notice of his likely on any tradition, any orthodoxy. on any tradition, any orthodoxy, any institution."

He then outlines a liberal satisfied with running New ticket of starlling length. Among the is almost certainly gorun for the only job in the visit utions he proposes that the Democrats take on in 1972 y that is harder, the are the tax loopholes for the rich, the seniority rule in Con-gress, the highway lobby, the gun lobby and the oil lobby, the American Medical Association and the American Bar Associa-

The speech was a success and Lindsay left the meeting in good humour. He sat in the botel's coffee shop, gossiping with his staff and talking to journalists

who travelled with him.

He casually dismissed the importance of foreign policy as a major issue in next year's elec-tion. (He is, however, interested in it himself. He inquires anxiously about Roy Jenkins' prospects in the Labour Party and the prospects for Europe.) "Americans don't really care

whether China Is in the UN, for Instance, because it doesn't touch them," be says, noting that be had always supported Peking's admission and that it bad never done him any harm. What is harmful to Lindsay is

the criticism he absorbs in New York City. A long article in the New York Times this week

Instance, do oot like him and many of their blue-collar members voice their dislike.

The greatest irony of Lindsay's candidacy, and one he doesn't bother to deny, is that he—the eloquent spokesman for American citles — might well do rather better outside city limits in bis campaign for the Democratic

nomination.
In the towns and villages be-

ENS WAS THE MAN who drawn. At the crucial moments ited Christmas: bolly, steamhorses, snow on the roof, elight over a happy dinner. No matter that there's two of slush outside, not a herry the lights have fused and steam of the lights when fused and steam of the st

ren—and their older relations
a present. It's a bargain
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of slush outside, not a nerry the social history of the times. In such and chart is more than a superficial chart must be social history of the times. In such a superficial chart will tell you, or less, how.

a special Christmas offer, The Dickers are to their existence.

Dickers by the sum of the times. In such a superficial chart will tell you, actually a sum of the conditions which gave rise to their existence.

Dickers by the lights have fused and social history of the times. In such a superficial chart is more than a superficial glance at a man who invented funds the sum of the times. In such a superficial sum of the times. In such a superficial sum of the times. lay Times suddenly solves an author, actor and social protester. al headache: what to give the In 1066 the fate of England waa sealed by the Norman Invasion.
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Times Special Project Unit, follows Three sptendid wallcharts, Times Special Project Unit, follows cost £2.40, for the sum of £2, the Norman advance through 13 pence postage and packing. Saxon England step by step. What save 40 pence, get three charts impact did it make on our religious life, on church architecture, on the social order, on our language, on the names we bear, and victory at Trofologor tells the who won it. Widely illustrated ill colour, this chart takes you we decks with the powder monfeeding the guns that sank feeding the guns that sank

feeding the guns that sank packing, are enough to solve your French and Spanish ships. This present problem, or one corner of it also contains one of the finest it at least. Just complete the is-sections of the Victory ever coopen below. We have the answer.

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Lindsay will be given more credit for the qualities that have won him elections before. He is a slightly aloof and earnest Liberal, a tall and lithe figure with startling blue eyes, a distant smile and some wit. He is 50 ln 10 days time, but he can still pass for 45. He is confident that he can win the white working class as well. He will bave to if his cam-

paign is not to collapse. His hopes are based on a belief in the rediscovery by blue-collar workers of reasoned argument. workers of reasoned argument. "When something went wrong in New York, they used to say: 'It's 100 per cent Lindsay's fault.' Now they are saying: 'It's 80 per cent Lindsay'a fault, but moybe there is something wrong with the system too '."

That still leaves Lindsay with a substantial burden but be gives the impression that he bears it lightly. He mixed easily with a largely unsympathetic growd of

largely unsympathetic crowd of unemployed Victnam veterans at a Job Fair organised by the city. Unemployment in New York is lower than in most American cilies, but it is high enough to make the men who fought for a dubious cause in South-East Asia bitter to find themselves out of work when they return

yond the suburbs there is a the Mayor attended another black higher level of tolerance left, and occasion: a fund-raising dinner for Sbirley Chisholm, a vigorous black Congresswoman from Brooklyn who is running for President as a representative of two downtrodden groups, blacks and women.

Lindsay wore a "Chisholm for President," button. Maybe be didn't mean it, but be desperately needs the support of people like Shirley Chisholm if his own caodidacy is to become credible.

At this early stage, the one thing that gives his election hopes a degree of plausibility is the fact that Lindsay—loved or hated—is instantly recognisable throughout America in a way that only Teddy Kennedy is among the other plausible contenders for the nomination On the flight back from Wasb-Ington, a giggling stewardess approached the Mayor and told bim how much she admired him and asked for his autograph. Lindsay smiled and chatted, found out where she lived, and where she voted.

where she voted.

Chile sees the new Castro

صكد إن الاصل

the first time in nearly eight years, to visit Chile, Fidel Castro on Wednesday also emerged full-dress for the first time into what for him is a new revolu-

what for him is a new revolu-tionary role.

Prime Minister Castro, freshened by a Daiquiri and a bath from the rigours of his reception at Santiago's Pudahuel Airport and the 25-mile motor-cade ride to the Cuban ambas-sador's residence here, exhibited the new Fidel to the journalists in the patio. One of them asked him why the USSR's Aeroflot llyushyn 18 which flew him out of Havana to Santiago had not of Havana to Santiago had not made the reported stopover in Lima so that he could chat for an bour or so with Peruvian president Juan Velasco Alvarado. "It was not included in the protocol," said Castro, now minus his kepl. "For me protocol is law.'

By way of emphasis, he un-hurtoned his olive drab tunic to demonstrate that the bulge around his middle was really his own bulk and not—as one lady reporter had suggested—a bulletreporter had suggested—a bullet-proof vest. And there was no pistol holster banging from the belt which was bolding in his considerable girth. Castro, who less than a year ago was known to be giving material susteoance to guerrilla groups in several Latin-American countries had shown the first

groups in several Latin-American countries, had shown the first stages of his metamorphosis in his annual July 26 speech this year in Havana. In it he expounded a new Cuban position consisting of support for all forms of opposition in most Latin-American countries—subversive warfare, democratic elections, military coups and combinations of these.

Soon after this dectaration, the more observant travellers pass-



In Santiago: Castro the puritan and Allende "the political bra

change in the wording of the illuminated sign which had long admonished airline passengers: "Armed battle is the only road road to liheration." Now the word

has been dropped. Dr Castro turned his back on foreign travel in 1964, the year the Organisation of American States (OAS) declared its economic and diplomatic boycott

Richard Lindley reports from Chile

against Cuba. Since then there have been sophisticated changes in the Left's push for power in South America, changes which made it impossible for the Prime Minister to show his ferocious beard again on the continent while still sustaining his only

road " thesis.

The most sopbisticated development, of course, took place here in Chile just a year and a week ago when Salvador Allende, a Marxist Socialist, was inaugurated constitutional president. On the eve of his first year in power, as he anticipated the arrival of Dr Castro, Dr Allende told an Ameri-York is lower than in most American countries—subcan cilies, but it is high enough to make the men who fought for a dubious cause in South-East Asia bitter to find themselves out of work when they return.

Most of the veterans were black, and on Thursday evening than for him.

Most of the veterans were black, and on Thursday evening than for him.

"Does that bore you, or do Latin-American countries—subcayou find it gratifying?" I asked the men who fought for course I like it." he replied. "Its a nice change from being shouted at ln New York." At the moment, there are more black, and on Thursday evening than for him.

Most of the veterans were black, and on Thursday evening than for him.

Most of the veterans were black, and on Thursday evening than for him.

Most of the veterans were botton.

"Does that bore you, or do Latin-American countries—subcayou find it gratifying?" I asked the arrival of Dr. Castro, Dr. Allende told an Ameritions of these.

Soon after this dectaration, the more observant travellers passing lbrough Havana's International president. On the Castro, American countries—subcayou find it gratifying?" I asked the arrival of Dr. Castro, Dr. Allende told an Ameritions of these.

Soon after this dectaration, the more observant travellers passing lbrough Havana's International president. On the versive warfare, democratic elections, military coups and combinations of these.

Soon after this dectaration, the more observant travellers passing lbrough Havana's International president. On the versive warfare, democratic elections, military coups and combinations of these.

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Soon after this dectaration, the more observant travellers passing lbrough Havana's International President Countries—subclusted the arrival of the president. On the versive warfare, democratic elections, and the president combinations of

President Allende's methods tactics and strategy in fact are bourgeois as be is himself, and there is more than a little bour-geois cleverness in his inviting of Dr Castro at this time. In both the political and economic spheres
Dr Allende can use whatever
benefits may be gleaned

The two housea in Chile's Gongress are both controlled by the opposition, and on Thursday Dr Allende tabled a draft for the reform of the constitution which would create a single-chamber parliament that almost certainly would be controlled by the

regime. Today, at President Allende's suggestion, Dr Castro is visiting Chuquicamata, the world'a largest Chuquicamata, the world'a largest open pit copper mine. By chance, the 10,000 Chuquicamata miners, whom Fidel will address, are in the process of rejecting President Allende's offer of an 18 per cent pay rise while insisting on 50 per cent.

It is help said of Dr Allende these days in Chile that he is much like a brassiere in that he "oppresses the opulent, uplifts the fallen and deceives the unwary." The Chilean idiom is strongly sex-associated, and there is something incongruous in the Santiago newsstands which display banners proclaiming "Bienvenida Fidel"—Fidel being the

puritanism to the once profligate Cuba — alongside pornographic magazines of the most explicit

This is just one more of the realities which face Fidel in the new revolutionary role be bas ts new revolutionary role be bas to sumed—this being an acceptance of other than Ulopian armed battle methods for the achieving of power. Peru's President Velasco Alvarado, for example, is an army general who would bave been anothema to the old bave been anothema to the fild. Fidel—meaning the young Fidel—whose 1959 seizure of power In Cuba, at the age of 32, was followed by a purge of the Cuban army officers.

But in 1939 there were few Latin American generals of the Velasco Alvarado stripe, which is Nasserist. The indications are that General Velasco, who for a long time was a sergeant, will soon follow President Allende's suit and reopen diplomatic rela-tions with Cuba. (Mexico never broke relations with Cuba, not-withstanding the 1964 OAS boy-

The new, circumspect Fidel was eapecially cautious bere on the subject of the November 28 general elections in Uruguay from general elections in Uruguay from which Gen. Liber Seregni, A "red general," has a chance—although not a very good one, according to the polls—of emerging president.

"If I had to vote in Uruguay in the next elections," said Dr Castro during that impromptus the next conference in the natio of

news conference in the patio of the Cuban ambassador's rtsithe Cuban ambassador's rtsidence, "I would vote for the Frente Amplio " The Frente Amplio is Gen. Seregni's "broad front "coalition of parties, including the Communist Party.

On awaking, the Cuban Rip van Winkle has demonstrated that he knows what has heen going on during his eight years of hibernation.



Hoechst research helps develop marine farming

Fish are getting fewer. World populations continue to grow. Already, protection of ocean fishing grounds has become a matter of international concern. If we are not careful, fish will become a luxury food. Methods are therefore now being developed for the planned breeding of fish - on the North Sea coast of Germany, off the Japanese shores and in the lochs of Scotland where the White Fish Authority is conducting extensive fish farming experiments. These involve the construction of breeding basins covered with polyethylene material, such as Hostalen strip fabric, to keep the water at the optimum breeding temperature. When the fish have reached a certain size, they are transferred into bays and separated from the open sea by rot-proof nets, for example from Trevira high tenacity, to prevent the fishfrom escaping and natural enemies from getting in. Much work needs still

to be done. With the aid of Hoechst research, ways are being developed of ensuring that there will be enough fish, of the right quality, for our table tomorrow.

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strategy. Research, development and product experience in many areas are concentrated on the solution of specific problems. Interdisciplinary thinking, systems analysis and systems technique to bring success. To keep thinking ahead - to solve

Systems thinking is the Hoechst

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All by remote control.

I WAS talking to one of the last of Zanzibar's Indian shopkeepers when the elderly Ford Zephyr swung round the corner from the

But in that moment two ordinary Africans walking on the other side of the street flattened themselves against the wall with their hands to their foreheads in a rigid salute, my shopkeeper leaped to his feet with such vigour that he knocked his chair over and my ships—casually extended in a knocked his chair over and my shins—casually extended in a lounging attitude well suited to Zanzibar's steam bcat—received an unintentional but peremptory rap from the shopkeeper's walking stick, which he was fumbling towards a sort of slope arms nor page owards a sort of alope arms position as he rose.

He apologised afterwards; but he was all a-quiver. "That's him," he whispered, with a look that I can honestly describe as fearful As he sank into his chair again, As ne sank into his chair again, mopping his brow, he seemed quite grey beneath the brown skin. "Do you do this every time-you see him?" I asked. "Ob, my God, yes! We have to. It's his law."

"Him" was, of course, Sheik Rashid Abeid Karume, former merchant seaman, boss of Zanzi-bar and for the past eight years your only lawmaker for one of the most bizarre little states of black Africa. Some of Zanzibar's eccentricities—if that is the right word—have been exaggerated from time to time. The Chinese presence on the island, for example, is still sometimes spoken of with bated breath as if it was about to turn Zanzibar into a centre of subversion for the wbole of Africa and a Mao-ist naval base for the Indian Ocean as well.

Mao buttons

CAN REPORT that both these notions seem inflated on present evidence. There are Chinese evidence. There are Chinese present, it is true: sallow little men in blue tunics and red Mao buttons fly back and forth from Dar-es-Salaam every day. But there are probably not more than 300 of them all told—most of them doctors for the island hos-

More ghosts than people in dictator Karume's Zanzibar

DAVID HOLDEN reports on the pain in Julius Nyerere's neck



pital and experts for the island farms—and the only aign 1 saw or beard of a naval base was a couple of decrepit-looking motor torpedo boats of indefinite nationality bobbing at anchor near an army barracks off an otherwise deserted beach.

Of course, you oever know. Diplomats on the island have to get special permission to travel anywhere more than five miles out of Zanzibar town and casual visitors like me are restricted to a handful of tourist routes through the scented groves of clove trees and the towering coc-nut palms. Somewhere, something might be going on unseen: but I am bound to say that, if the Chinese are putting many of their African eggs in Sheik Karume's hasket they need their tiny heads

Certainly nobody else has got much joy out of his regime—least of all, perhaps, the country of which Zanzibar is supposedly a part. Strictly speaking it is the island balf of President Julius Nyerere's Federal Republic of Tanzania, in which Sheik Karume enjoys the title of Vice-Presi-

You might suppose, therefore, that you could visit Zanzibar

from the Tanzanian capital of Dar es-Salaam without the usual formalities of international travel. Not so. You need your passport; you pay international airport taxes; you fill in all the usual tiresome documents; and if you are not properly medicated and pretty quick in your re-actions as well you are very apt to have an anti-malarial pill thrust physically down your throat by officious black hands apparently acting in the belief that only thus can the island be saved from the awful ravages of the mainland's mosquitoes.

Weird excesses

THE FACT is that Sheikh Karume bas never taken the Federation seriously since the day he entered it in 1964, after he and his Afro-Shirazi Party had bloodily thrown out the Zanzibar Sultan's old government. For him it has been strictly a marriage of congovernment. For him it has been strictly a marriage of convenience. For Nyerere, struggling to reconcile his idealist vision of African unity with the reality of Karume's weird excesses, it has been strictly a pain in the neck. As things stand now it will probably go on that way for as far ahead as anyone can see.

Zanzibar's is probably not quite the most oppressive black regime in Africa. President Sekou Toure's rule in Guinea might win that palm if anyone cared to award it. But it is certainly well up the list; and after eight years of Karume the island and its people bave acquired a decidedly baunted look. Zanzibar town, in fact, seems to have more ghosts than people—a phenomenon easily explained by the fact that barely one tenth of the 30-odd thousand Indians. Arabs and Persians who once gave the place its distinctive, exotic, seaport flavour are now left to tell the tale. The rest bave fled in the past few years, harried by Karume's most obsessive eccentricity—a desire for revenge against the people who once exploited his black brothers.

They have left bebind allcy after narrow alley of shuttered shops and empty houses. Here and there African families bave moved into what used to be the Asian bazaar and still at night you can bear a lonely and des-pairing burst of Indian music whining from some narrow window overhead. But mostly the streets are silent, the great carved Arab doors that were the pride of Zanzibar's prosperity are bolted fast and a sullen lassitude lies like a shroud upon the town.

Into this thick atmosphere of defeat Sbeik Karume and his colleagues erupt spasmodically with an incoosequent mixture of ruthlessness, ignorance and occa-sional good intentions reminiscent of the Mafia at a funeral service. Their most notorious eruption, last year, overwhelmed four innocent Persian girls who—against a rumble of international protest as well as the fervent prayers of their parents—were forcibly married to members of the regime, appareotly in accordance with boxes nobody seems quite sure, the Karume principle that Asians but there are dark rumours that

should learn to suffer as the Africans once did. The Asians are still suffering. In the three weeks before I arrived, more than 350 remaining families—probably 1,500 people—had been given their marching orders, whether they were legally editions of Tarabase and Ta citizens of Zanzibar or not. Parents were relieved to find that, unlike some previous occasions the regime was ready to be merciful. Their children could go with ful. Their children could go with them—but only on a ransom basis. Payment was required, reputedly up to as much as £1,000 per child, according to age and education, in "compensation" for the schooling the State had been graciously pleased to afford them.

The Africans in Zanzibar, also, bave a somewhat less than riolous time. Sheikh Karume is strong on puritanical ideas of self-belp: and if that means that he and his friends sometimes help themselves to the girls (the leader has his friends sometimes help themselves to the girls (the leader has added threa more wives to the one he started with when he seized power), it means for lesser Africans bard labour and short commons. Sheikh Karume has some £20 million in foreign reserves, much of it in the Moscow Narodny Bank in London, of all places, but he declines to spend it on food for his people. His view is that what they can't buy they will be forced to grow, which will be very good for their souls and bodies alike.

But so far it has not quite

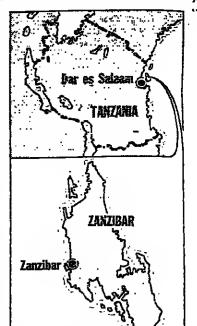
But so far it has not quite worked out like that. For the past four months sugar, rice and flour have all been strictly rationed and although the Zanzibar market is still well stocked with local fish, fruit and vegetables, any store with bulk foods, from beans to sweet potatoes, is besieged with queues up to 50 yards long.

Erratic mixture

ON THE OTHER HAND, in the one shop I could find that sold imone shop I could find that sold imported foods and bousebold goods (state-owned, of course, as befits the ruler's style of "African socialism") an erratic mixture of the mundane and the exotic was on display for eager buyers. Windolene, Spam and Blue Band margarine jostled on the shelves with French champagne and Chinese brandies at £3 a bottle. Cigarettes, however, were not available. Unless you have influence in Zanzibar nowadays, you need to fly to Dar-es-Salaam to buy those.

To be fair, one must record Sbeikh Karume's social achieve-ments. Everyone in Zanzibar is ments. Everyone in Zanzibar is entitled now to ten years of free education, even if there are distressingly few teachers left to provide it; and one of these days everyone will—or should—be entitled to free housing as well. Some lucky people have already got it. The most immediately impressive sight nn the island impressive sight nn the island is not as one man suggested to me, that of the Chinese Consul's formidable wife trotting plumply to the post office every evening in search of mail from home. but the rows of new self-help apart-ment blocks on the outskirts of

Who designed these imposing



Zanzibar: a marriage of con

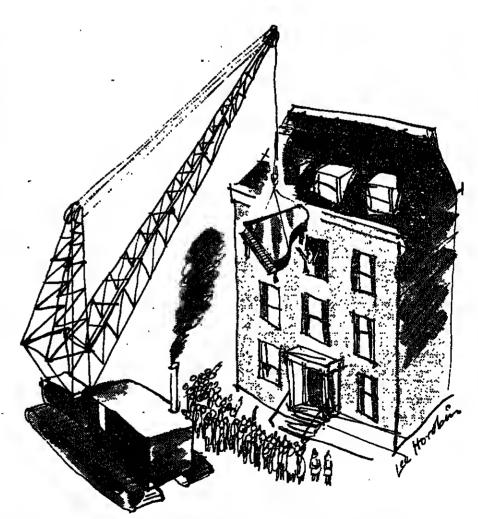
Shiekh Karume was personally responsible, having swotted up a bit of architecture somewhere or his seaman's way Certainly he seems anxious to claim responsi bility for the plan to house the entire population of Zanzibai and its sister island of Pemba and its sister island of remain in 10 such urban agglomerations (Which seems rather hard to square with his other idea that everyone should also he out digging in the fields!. Who actually is building the blocks bowever, is very clear: the people by degree must give in two who, hy degree, must give up two who, hy degree, hist is the half-days a week to the necessary lahour and who may be seen a hard at it as the Zanzibar climate allows by anyone who cares to go and watch them.

Theirs is a noble effort; but without wishing to carp I must declare that if the work I saw was representative I would no live in the finished structure for a fortune. They are six floorwish built without reinforcement high, built without reinforcemen of erudely poured concrete and locally-made cinder block upon foundations—or the absence of them—that would have any contractor in Britain slapped in jailing a pleased. for a ilecade.

Still, as a monument to on man's aspirations they may las a few years if a hurricane of something doesn't blow them over sooner. And, meanwhile, there is surely another, more agreeable approximately to be discovered in eccentricity to be discovered in the fact that the equipment user in their erection was bought froo Britain. like many another o Sheihk Karume's official purchases by none other than Britain's Crown Agents acting on Zanzi abar's hehalf. Give or take a few thousand Indiao merchants swep : into limbo, or a few hundred Chinese men in blue, there i still an honest penny to be turner in Zanzibar, after all, even by old fashioned capitalist-imperialists.

But stand to attention when that Ford Zephyr passes or Zanzi har's bogyman may get you. An that, as too many people hav learned, is just no joke at all

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Belfast 46 flights a weck First departure 0750 Last return from Belfast 2030 Flying time approx. 65 mins. Return tourist fare £23·10

There and back in a day. Inter-Britain

ds versus ile Row

Peter Dunn

for £7. This could be done, he said, without three fittings, by an

organisation he referred to as "the wholesale bespuke trade."

That, itself, is a contradiction in terms: a pruper bespoke tailor

everything through to the final

product on the premises. What Mr Ely called a wholesale bespoke

trade is, in fact, known in the

elothing industry as cut, make and trim, a service which will

make up clothing to a measure sent in by a retailer who professes run a bespoke section in his

Apart from Mr Ely's misuse of words, he is also grossly mistaken that suits made in Leeds for £7

Remand cases

From the chairman, Hollowoy Prison Visiting Committee of

YOUR article on the problems of prisoners remanded to Holloway for reports (last week) misrepre-

sents the efforts being made to find a solution. Contrary to your headline, the Home Office never gives advice to magistrates; the duty of the Executive is to pro-

vide facilities for the implementa-tion of the legal sentences imposed by magistrates.

The Holloway Prison Visiting Conmittee of Magistrates welcomed unreservedly the initiative of the Home Office and the prison

authorities in opening the out-patient psychiatric clinic and are disappointed at the slender use so far made of it. But it is as

at Holloway

VING o Prufrock orticle making of o £150 Savile t. Mr Ronold Ely wrote ds (last week) to say that r wholesole bespoke trode suits just as good for a of the cost. This cloim is contested below by Mr e Misener, a Savile Row r nud Mr Lewis Orde, r and Mr Lewis Orde,

ED arc Mr Mischer (left) latest Sarile Row suit I on Friday, and Mr Ely ir product of the Leeds c bespoke trade.

surchaser of Savile Row r many years, and also knowledge of the tailor-2, I would like to say that, his loyalty to the city of ir Ronald Ely (Letters, k) is really talking non-Even to compare a suit Savile Row to one manuin Leeds, is almost akin aring a Dior gown with in a chain store.

savile Row suit is made individuality of the cuswho is not allowed to unless it be to the satisof the tailor or himself er the number of fittings This of course adds to ense, for the tailor must imself against alterations. msers are cut and fitted recialist.

Row tailors have cusfrom all over the world, ly from USA, who order les six suits at a time, my of these firms send italives to America twice to give fittings and take

, is world famous for wellactory-manufactured gar-but, if they are, as stated. esting to learn why most top executives of these ations have their personal made in Savile Row. Lawrence Misener Maldenhead

Y pointed out that the cost of the £150 suit is fact it is 50 per cent, should make his feelings agrin and despair" even are of equal quality to those made in Savile Row. For the Leedstype, cut, make and trim suit, usually three or four people form part of a chain to the factory

from the retailer and back, each with his own interpretation of could be made in Leeds what is needed. The customer ly then claimed that such



LD someone explain to chy it is necessary for in Polonski, in making 1 of Maebeth, to employ ipt writer? (Magazine week). I was under the exsion that the script of particular play was writieoriy 400 years og**o**. Ot that it simply needs ring? R A Howard

agford fails

.lS article Pornography, : To Be Done? (Leader last week) Lord Longford nends a search and destroy ion against material which is to, encourages or displays perversion. It is a pity that; limited the scope of his 'or there are surely other ices as potentialy harmful ornography. The casual and the sentimentality of Romance both distort

anyone who secks to ban ind of rubbish bas a duty w that it is harmful. Lord ord's man in the street and rrespondent of high intell calibre have both used their own problems nay well have rationalised deplorable behaviour by the hlame on pictures at or letters to a magazine tively. But this sort of heating cannot seriously be

ed as evidence.

evidence required should at least the same calibre at which now demonstrates innection between lung cannd smoking. And the action e authorities should be at as cautious as their ach to the cigarette manu-

problem does not end If it could be established pornography and other a harmful effect on some how are we to protect and to what extent? Are or example, to insist on pro-Lord Langford being artful he suggests that the debate out whether pornography is ful on the one hand or her it ever does any gnod on ther? Surely the discussion d he directed towards the there circum-

Michael Gray Nottingham

tter Remembrance

AY is Remembrance Day. In first few years after our er husbands were killed our ess was mingled with pride, we received plaques saying: ur king and Country offer sincere sympathy and grate-thanks for your Supreme

ne posthumous "reward" was War Widows pension. But I we were forced to become breadwingers, with no equal is of pay, this pittance was d to our earnings, and for ourposes we were now classed single "women,

This became bltterness when one realised that France and even Germany, the defeated country, did not exploit the widows of their war dead in this way-and

printed plaques) have gone. The only promise that was kept was the one of blood, sweat and tears. So many years after the war bas ended we are remembering. And our children, too, will remember. Jill Gee



Anderson's article on dentistry and the National Health Service I have become more and more ashamed of the practice by too many of its members, of blackmalling the public into accepting private treatment.

Barry Wilkinson

usually finishes looking like every other person on the street who

has his suits made in Leeds. In a true bespuke business

every customer is catered for as an individual, and so, finally, looks like an individual.

As well as there being an agree-ment among dentists in some areas to boycott certain NHS services (usually dentures, as re-ported by your investigation), individual dentists may influence their patients by vaguely imply-ing that certain services are not available on the NHS. In fact the NHS will approve most services but such dentists are reluctant to do any but the most easily profitable NHS work.

Another sales technque is to lead the patients to believe that they will be getting a vastly superior treatment by paying privately when frequently, it there is a difference in quality, it is slight; and some dentists operating under the NHS, because of their individual skills, produce work significantly superior to

ome private treatment 1 hope your article causes so potential private patients to think again, before being persuaded by high-power sales techniques into nigh-power sales techniques the parting with their money, for treatment which may not be superior to that obtained, for a fraction of the cost, from a NHS dentist.

Peter Haydn Szaith Oadby

No waiting

FOR 20 years I have endeavoured to provide the fully comprehensive service which I believe to be the right of every

choice. I have even spent time trying to dissuade patients who (last week). Since becoming a can easily afford it, from coming momber of the dental profession as private patients on the grounds that I do not bave two standards

of work. Also, no patient in pain is ever turned away and there are no ridiculously long waiting lists for sppointments. I know that it is possible to give this service and know that many of my colleagues give the same service and, therefore, I resent being associated with such a commercialised image as that pre-

sented by your article.

The psysical strain involved is enormous and could be eased by less shoddy treatment from the Government, but the rewards are not inconsiderable and there are many of us who are prepared to go on obeying the dictates of our social consciences.

R M Pennington Newton-le-Willows

MY OWN COMPLAINTS about the NHS are (a) that the people who run the dental side of the service expect us to provide the best treatment available but are only prepared to pay for the cheapest, and (h) that they refuse the ways the support or help. to give us any support or help —i.e., unlike doctors, we cannot ohtain grants for practice pre-mises or equipment, no rebates for staff employed, no financial inducements to form group practices, etc. Their attitude is: "You provide everything, pay for everything, then we will pay you the least possible."

Do not believe those quoted

مكذا من الاصل

TO THE EDITOR 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1

of dentists questioned actually achieved the so called target net income figure which the Department of Health bandies about.

After many years of negotiating by our profession our fees the profession our fees the profession of After many years of negotiating by our profession our fees are little more than they were

crease of 10p in 23 years.

1 do not wish to be a millionairc, nor am I a money-grabbing Shylock. All I ask is that I have a scale of fees which will enable me and my family to eat and bave a holiday for me to pay my mortgage and HP instalments—and to have a little left over to save for the fast approach-ing time when the disablements inherent in dentistry prevent me

Eric K J Emery Exeter



Overworked

THOUGH finance must always be a consideration in any contract, the over-riding reason for the dental profession's disenchantment with NHS conditions is the intolerable pressure of work which is endured to achieve our target income.

standard of restorative dentistry in 1948 when the NHS was intro-duced. Our examination fee to his patients whilst maintain-ing his own atandard of living, a is 60 p; in 1948 it was 10s. An inmove which obviously gained the

approval of his patients.
The many dentists who now engage in at least a percentage of private practice find that they are able, not only to achieve a higher living standard without bureaucratic interference, but can also afford to pay their technical and other ancilliary staff realistic salaries. It is well known that the supporting personnel in the NHS are pitifully remunerated by current standards.

by current standards.

Nye Bevan realised it was quite impossible to create a system by which dentiats would work at a salary in health services for the

There are not enough dentists satisfy the needs of the population and if those that there are worked in a salaried service their clinical output would be, by the very nature of human frailty probably somewhat of the order of 50 per cent of that which it is now, thus exacerbating the already catastrophic position.

R Miller Yardley

of the NHS it was incorrectly stated that old age pensioners are exempt from dental charges. They may, bowever, be eligible for financial assistance towards the cost of treatment if they consult their local office of the Department of Health and Social Security.

The days with Mr Smith

From the Rt Hon George Thomson, MP

I DO NOT understand how Nicholas Carroll can claim (last week) that Sir Alec Douglasweek) that Sir Alec Douglas-Home is "prepared to spend far longer in serious negotiations with Mr Smith than Mr Wilson-spent..." The last round of-talks conducted by the Labour Government began with 30 bours of discussion on Fearless—con-ducted at Prime Minister nol Expraign Socretary level—and Foreign Secretary level-and were continued by me as Com-

were continued by me as Commonwealth Secretary io Salisbury for a period of 12 days.
Far from "negotiating against a November 10 deadline," as Mr Carroll implies we did, Mr Wilson insisted that after eight days of discussion I left Salisbury during the anniversary of UD1 and returned for a further period.

turned for a further period.

Mr Wilson ensured throughout that no time limit was set and I left only when both sides were agreed that no useful purpose could be aerved by my staying.

I wish the Foreign Secretary
better fortune than I enjoyed in. achieving a settlement acceptable to the African population and genuinely guaranteeing their unimpeded progress to majority rule. But the obstacle in my time was not any deadline by Mr Wilson; it was the obduracy of Mr Smith Mr Smith.

Readee's letter

WAS shocked to see the headline Escapees Arrested (last week). The use of the suffix "ee" in such words as divorcee and internee clearly indicated the person to whom something bas been done. But "escapee ? What is "escaper "? Do you wrong with "escaper"? Do you buy your bread from the bakee or your meat from the Sutchee?

(Mrs) P M Homor

Nolhing on earth will ever look like a proper bespoke suit. Some people feel that to retain a semblance of Individuality today. duality today. believe to be the right of every average earning figures. A survey It may be helpful bere to patient who makes a compulsory in London some two years ago realise, as we grow closer to the Lewis S Orde contribution for that purpose, revealed that only about one-third EEC, that, compared with Europe "You've only to look at Gypsum Walls to see they won't hold a house up longer than two days."

mean there's actually a way to get houses finished on time?"

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David Kane, Production and Technical Director, Guildway Limited, Guildford, Surrey.

British Gypsum Internal Walls.

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t's one of the things that never ceases to amaze our customers. "What?" they say. "You

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with wet finishing, either, we point out to customers. Or with walls cracking once they've moved in and turned on the heating to dry the place out.

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Finally, almost without fail, comes their question:

"But are you really sure we'll be able to move in at the end of next month?"

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ere Lord en

> could be obtained in three weeks from a prison, it would take from six to eight weeks to get it from an outside hospital or consultant for the immature.

> > will help to reduce the number of women defendants on remand Mana Sedgwick London NW3 in Holloway.

Octobriana

have followed through his story in every detail. He has answered all the various attacks on him with ease and openness. There are no remaining mysteries:

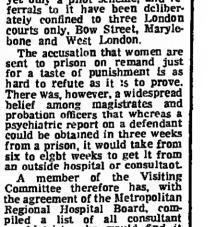
consistent in every way with that of an entirely bonest and straightforward person of or as in the case of may be somewhat in the clouds ettes, is a printed warning regarded as sufficient?

The straightful ward person of the construction of those who don't want high intelligence, whose bead of the clouds at times, but who has never given us a moment's cause to doubt him, and in whose account we bave complete faith.

fullest_detail

Tom Stacey, Josef Jesten, London, WC2

The irony was bard to accept Britain continues to do so.
Our dreams of the promised
"Brave New World" (and those



A member of the Visiting Committee therefore has, with the agreement of the Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, com-piled a list of all consultant psychiatrists who would find it possible to see patients remanded on bail, giving an appointment, a consultation and a written assessment within three weeks. The courts pay a fee of £5 to £8 for this service.

This list has been circulated to all courts in the Inner London area and we hope that it, too,

AS PUBLISHER and literary agent of Petr Sadecky, the subject of William Shawcross' article There's More to Octobriana . . . (Spectrum, last week) may we say that we bave hoth known and worked with Petr Sadecky for some time. We have followed through his story

His cooduct under fire has

Any reader who has any doubts bout the authenticity of about the authenticity of Sadecky's Octobriana material should please write personally to either of us c/o Tom Stscey Ltd, 28 Maiden Lane, London WC2, we will be happy to reply in the fullest detail.

Dons defend sources

in America academic researchers are having to fight for similar ·reatment.

Samuel Popkin of Harvard University, warns: "The Govarnment is using grand juries now in the way congressional investigative committees were used in that

Popkin, together with an influential group of American scoolars is hoping to bead off the threat of latter-day McCartbyism by extending to university re-searchers a reporters' right not to answer questions which would expose their sources. So far he has not had much luck.

has not had much luck.

Three university teachers bave heeo suhpoenaed by the grand jury investigating the alleged leak of the Pentagon papers to the New York Times by Daniel Ellsberg, and all three—Popklo, Noam Chomski, the MIT linguist. and Richard Falk, international law professor at Princeton— have refused to testify on matters relating even marginally to their government contacts. A group of 23 professors—including J. K. Galbraith and two ex-presidents of the American Political Science Association—have filed supporting affidavits.

ing affidavits.
The American grand jury is like a magistrates court: if decides whether there is enough evidence to justify an indictment. It sits in secret, and none of the testimony that leads to its conclusions is made public. It sounds as though no toreat is implicit in its proceedings, but

JOURNALISTS have long since established the right to protect their sources of information. But reporter and claims that the simple fact of a researcher's presence at a secret trihunal will prejodice future attempts to elicit confidential information.

The Harvard community has apparently closed ranks behind Popkin and his colleagues, but the Nixon administration is unbappy enough about the journalists' right to protect their sources, without wanting to extend it to

academics as well.
Last week it was revealed that the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations had broken ranks. The Council publishes the journal Foreign Affairs and holds seminars at which government officials and academics discuss their subjects of their subjects. their subjects confidentially. Under the threat of a subpoena from the Boston grand jury they released the text of a lecture, given by Ellsberg a year ago, to the FBI who, in turn, delivered it to Boston.

William Bundy, an aide to
President Johnson and the editor

President Johnson and the editor designate of Foreign Affairs, admits that Ellsberg's paper—entitled Escalation as a Military Strategy in Limited War—"bad nothing to do with the Pentagon Papers that I could detect." Arthur Goldberg, ex-Supreme Court justice, said that he was "shocked and surprised" at the Council's decision. Asked to com-Council's decision. Asked to comment on Goldherg's response, a spokesman for the Council ironically retorted that he was unable to do so "because there is a Council policy on confidentiality."

Stephen Fay dity of objects through experi-



TWO-WEEK old children are never fully awake when bying on their back, which explains why they did not flinch at the approach of an object (left). But sitting up they showed signs of fear and distress (right). The evidence contradicts the theory that habies learn about the solidity of objects only by experience.

AT THE AGE of two weeks a

approximately two discernible

that bahies learn about the soli-



mirrors, children were shown three identical mothers. At less than 5 months n reacted happily to each mother in turn. Older children, however, have learnt to y objects by features—the first major intellectual advance a child makes—and know sonly one mother. The additional images disturbed them.

child appears to be an almost entirely passive creature with approximately two discernible the eyes of a child

approximately two discernible functions—sleeping and eating. But in fact the way he sees the objects around him bas already reached a maturity which would astonish his doting parents, to say nothing of those experts who believe that a haby does not hegin to display intelligent reactions until he is at least six weeks old.

For instance, children of between 16 and 24 weeks will reach out for an object and when they grasp it expect it to be solid. Dr Bowcr was able to establish this by showing that when they were presented with a simulated object which looked real but was intangible the children were upset and alarmed as In the latest of a series of ex-periments by Dr Tom Bower, lecturer in psychology at Edinburgh University, who has reached back further than most researchers into the early formings of a child's mind, the ability of very young children to perceive and react to solid objects was drastically reassessed. Dr Bower was questioning the traditional theory ren were upset and alarmed as their fingers closed on thin air; their expectation had not been realised.

He concluded that this coordination between touch and

ence—by touching them, and hy associating the feel with what they look like.

vision had been learnt earlier—but how much earlier?

Early investigations* almost

Early investigations almost convinced him that he bad pin-pointed an age early enough for the co-ordination to be absent. The research team took a group of more than 40 children in the second week of life and moved objects towards their faces. They used objects large and small, at different speeds, some accompanied by noise, others silent.
Reaction was non-existent. The children did not even blink.

At that point, however, Dr Bower came across evidence which suggested that children

under two weeks old are never fully awake while they are lying on their backs. Since no one could expect defensive behaviour from a child who is half-asleep, the experiments were repeated with the children beld in upright or semi-upright positions. Immediately the responses changed. When the object approached, the children pulled their heads back, put up their hands, and were so choiously distressed that the experiments had to be called off.

Clearly by this early aga the children possessed an instinctive knowledge: the objects were solid, and to be avoided.

Dr Bower concludes that we have to re-examine some of our ideas about a child's development:

"In our culture it is unlikely that an infant less than two weeks old bas been bit in the face by an approaching object, so that none of the infants in the study could be a proposed to cituations." have heen exposed to situations where they could have learned to fear an approaching object and expect it to have tactile qualities. We can only conclude that in man there is a primitive unity of the senses . . . and that this unity is built into the structure of the buman nervous system."

Nevertheless an important change in the way children see things does occur, Dr Bower found, at about four months.

Almost all children, however young, have the capacity to follow a moving object with their eyes. They will watch it as it moves along in front of them, and even anticipate its reappearance

its progress for a few seconds. Dr Bower added a complication to this particular experiment. He produced an object—a small white doll—and moved it io front of the children in a straight line along a track. It then went

behind a screen and at the moment when it should have emerged from the other side of the screen a totally different object (a stylised red lion)

The younger children followed the movement of the doll, and then when it emerged from behind the screen as a lion continued to track its progress with no sign of surprise that it should have changed shape and size.

The older children, bowever (more than four months) reacted differently. They followed the progress of the doll, and then tracked the lich as it emerged. But they then looked back to the other side of the screen as if they were looking for the original object, the doll. object, the doll.

this; Dr Bower ran one more experiment. He produced a series of mirrors in which a young child saw two or three

Children less than five months happily responded with smiles. coos and arm-waving, to each mother in turn. Although they recognised the mother's features.

"The attainment is obviously one of tremendous significance," he writes. "It transforms the perceptual world of the infant at one stroke into something very close to the perceptual world of

Magnus Linklater

Teachers, too: one headmist told me she regularly sham her bair with a medicated lo

From this, and similar experiments, Dr Bower concludes that older children have learned to recognise an object by its features rather than by its place or move-

And in order to emphasise images of his mother.

they recognised her only as one of many identical mothers. In other words they did not go one step further and identify the multiple images of the mother as belonging to one and the same person.

The older children, however, while responding to the reel mother, were positively upset at seeing more than one image of ber. Because they identify objects hy features, says Dr Bower, they know they have only one mother.

hecause of the number of ti she contracts pediculosis from

PARASITES PARASITES

Bug with a

PEDICULUS HUMANUS capitis is a transparent insec crystalline appearance which clean, highly adapted to its

vironmenl and entrancing study down the microscope, spite of the fact that they familiar little heasts no one i

ahout them. That may prove he unfortunate: P. humanu the louse—and it is on

Exactly how many people affected is hard to say. If report published in 1965, I the figure as high as a mil

human carriers in Britain. Re

reports from Teesside London suggest the figure above that now. The Depart

of Education estimates the of schoolchildren as 200,000, that takes no account of the c

that are missed, and the colless pre-school children, part

and teeoagers who are

incraase.

affected.

lousy image

pupils, and many teachers at time or another become carr The trouble is that having c

hair is not enough. In fact child with Pediculus in his is prohably hygienic, well-wa: and comes from a well-ord home life. Cootrary to p opinion, there is absolutely causal relationship between and lice. Ohviously a poor t ground and a low standar cleanliness is going to help insects to proliferate—but can spread quite easily to cleanest of individuals, and established it takes more normal washing to remove the And people are notoric slow to admit that they heen afflicted. To be lous seems, is deeply shaoting. In instance, notification of the for treatment was sent t parent who promptly threat.

laundered and shining like s silk.
"I found two egg cases be the left ear," said the new which is where they are us. overlooked. We were able prove our point and have child treated. It might have lead difficult situation if the dence had disappeared in wash."

legal action against the h master making the report. W a hearing was arranged, the c turned up sparkling like a p thene doll with hair fre

Brian J F

Dear Margaret Thatcher,

Expanded Metal learnt you needed new schools quickly-and did something to help!



pretty clever material.

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upen to speed construction. County Archi H. T. Swei & A.A. Dipl. F.R.I.B.A. But the school building programme is now solving it, and often doing so faster with help from Expanded Metal's ingenious prefabricated interiors - walls, screens, pre-assembled door-sets. Originally designed for CLASP and now also for

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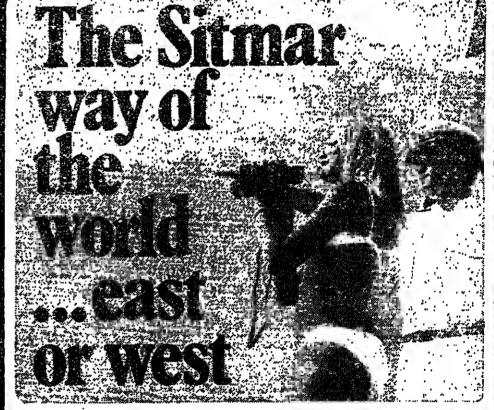
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SPECTRUM

DY searching for a place to live, who applies to an idation agency for help, is entitled to a free service. of Appeal ruling last June laid down that agents entitled to charge a commission for their services aspective tenants. But in spite of this customers being faced with a series of stiff charges from hich are, apparently, illegal,

mants hit illegal fees

TK-BUCK husiness run en the Accummodation Act 1953 prohibited I from demanding fees ing lists of homes, and or demanding fees from

z applicants. e Act is still being sregarded: of the 30 in the London area we last week only three did (30 the lenant. Their singed up to two weeks small extras to cover ics services. One ad-

the demand for accomhas always for out-upply and because the king legal action is pro-the agents' semantics the most part, gone un-

il by lenants, ne case was only the nder the 1953 Act to conclusion. After the twyers were jubilant o Law Society's Gazette "The only sure way lo effect of the Act seems the agency to make a thy to the owner." But ily to the owner." But of a possible loophole, agency did something the tenant than merely parliculars of houses taps the Act would per-

ondon Accommodation n Oxford Street, is one city's most prominent In spite of the June has continued its prac-

CK-BUCK husiness run and the Edgware Road we said we carly 1950s ground to wanted an unfurnished flat. We wanted an infurnished flat. We were immedialely asked for £ā and presented with the following agreement to sign: "Please advertise my particulars uf accommodation wanted a, stated above for which I agree to pay the fee of £5 for advertising and your expenses. It is agreed that you will use your best endeavours to find me accommodation, but I fully understand that you can give no guarantee to infroduce me to any accommodation whatsoever." We were then given details of two flats.

Universal had not inspected the flats nor did it make any appointments for us to see the landlested.

appointments for us to see the landlords. In fact one of the flats was registered with another agency which we were advised to contact. It was difficult to see what Universal had done for their non-returnable fee of £5.

At Alieos Accommodation Bureau in Edgware Road, the tenaot is asked to pay one week's rent as ao "agency fee." The bureau demands payment in advance "not returnable unless the agency is notified of non-acceplance of accommodation." When our researcher, posing as a flat-bunter, said she would go home and tell ber husband, the hureau's manageress said: "I know who were the said of the said." know who you are. You don't want to show the agreement to your bushand; you want it for taps the wall in the period make a charge for the "something more" he agencies claim they ding.

The "something more" moment earlier the lady bad promised she was "on very good terms with the Westminster Coursell" Council.

Top Flats in the Earl's Court
Road were also on the defensive.
When their "commission" was
queried they said: "If you don't
want to pay you can find a flat
on your own,"
Flat Search in the Euston Road
are quile openly attempting to

find a home only £3 is returnable.

The rest goes to "the agency's expenses". When we suggested there was a law against this the





Some of the agencies in London which charge various " fees " to prospective tenants

reply was: "There's no law. They did try to bring one out recently but it didn't come to anything." The one consistent, though largely ineffectual, attempt to apply the 1953 Act has come from the Press. For more than ten years the Evening Standard, one of London's main advertising media for advertising agencies, bas insisted that the agencies sign a declaration that they will not a declaration that the agencies sign a declaration that they will nut contravene the Act. The Times, another well-used medium, has also recently adopted a similar declaration. Nevertheless both papers have carried advertisements placed by some of the agencies we have mentioned.

cies we have mentioned.

It is interesting that the de-claration also includes the flat-sharing agencies, many of which have consulered themselves out-side the scope of the Act. The three we contacted, Flatshare, Share-a-Flat and Flatsharers all charged both the tenant and the landlord one week's rent. They also charged the tenant either 30p or 40p "for phone calls" and none of them visited the flats

they were offering.

They all stressed how important it was to interview personally the members of a flat offering a spare place. But Flatshare told us—as prospective landlords—that they were quite prepared to take our details over the phone. They also reminded us that if succeeded in finding us someone and we did not then pay them the equivalent of the

pay them the equivalent of the new man's rent for one week within a week there would be an extra charge of 50p.

Charging both parties to a transaction is frowned upon by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors whitch "strongly advice mombars of the public to has common week's rent mant and landlord. They lenant's charge an clion fee." For this nally only telephone the and tell him he has a velenant. For the tenant or, say a \$12 a week flat, n expensive "service."

The renaise charging the rent mant or the flat search in the Euston Road strength on your own."

Flat Search in the Euston Road surveyors white advises members of the public to becare of any such arrangements." Allbough the Institute only theoretically deals with estate agents its guidelines are directly applicable to accommodate the prospective tenant falls to represent both tenant and land lord where do their loyalties lief. of what constitutes "services" to

the client the Institute advises its members that they are only safe legally if they do "substantially more than merely supply addresses." They should seek, find, and negotiate the rent on behalf of a client of a house or flat soiting the clients particular requirements."

From this three points follow.

First, the agency can negotiate properly if he represents only the tenant. Secondly, the agency must have visited a flat to know must have visited a flat to know that it suits the lenant's "particular requirements." Thirdly, the agency should only send one tenant at a time to view the property to avoid representing competing tenants. Of the agencies we investigated the one which came nearest to fulfilling these conditions was Futureflats in St Martin's Lanc.

However when we visited Futureflats they were also charging a week's rent for pro-

perties under £10 a week which they had not seen. They have now agreed to drop this fee if they do not view the properties. For those over £10, however. they continue to charge the ten-ant two weeks rent and no fees to the landlord.

When the court ruling was made last June, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, promised to look into the implications of the court's decision. Last week he had still not come to any conclusions. So while the confusion per-sists what should tenants do? The Citizens Advice Bureau says: Dnn't go near accommodation agencies; a lawyer's advice is, perhaps, more practical; and the final word; never pay in advance.

> Peter Kellner and Peter Pringle

How the test ban failed

THE AMERICANS' mammoth nuclear test at Amebitka last week may have been big, but it was by no means unique. In fact the rate of tests carried out has actually risen slightly since the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty in Moscow in 1963.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute reports that although the tests have been diverted underground, they have proceeded rather steadily since then (1963), at a rate about equal to that of the highest year before the Partial Test Ban."

Non-signalories — France and Cbina—have gone on slightly less steadily, exploding weapons in the aunosphere.

The report goes further:
"Figures for nuclear testing by
the US, the Soviel Union and
other countries, issued by the US
authorities, are all acknowledged to be understatements. Their objective in understating is pre-

sumably to avoid revealing their monitoring capabilities.

"For what they are worth," says the report, "totals up to the end of 1970 were 539 for the US, 242 for Soviet Russia, 25 for Britain, 38 for France and 11 for China." Since the signing of the treaty,

the US has carried out more than 200 tests. Russia approximately 50. It is true that 120 of the American tests have been of small weapons or devices of less than 20 kilotons, but 20 have been heavy meapons of more than a megaton. Russia, on the other hand, has exploded only five very small meapons and one large, having apparently secured all the data she required hefore the PTB by setting of 12 of more than a hy setting off 43 of mare than a kiloton,

The substantial number of undetected, or at least of unidentified tests is explained in part, as has been suggested, by a determination to conceal monitor-ing capabilities, but also by a \$120 million that the Amchitka



surprisingly large number of methods of concealment. It is possible, according to the report, to "fire a shot during an earth-quake so that the signals it generates are buried in those generated by the earthquake." The report, however, stresses this method's unreliability. It suggests that it is also possible to fire that it is also possible to fire a series of shots so as to mimic an earthquake. Neither system is intended to prevent reception of seismic signals but to confuse

Decoupling, the technique of firing a shot into a large underground hole, is theoretically possible, but its cost is hkely to

and we're

going in style

test is reputed to have run to. Tests in porous materials such as dry alluvium can also be utilised to prevent accurate assessment of yields. Immense advances in seismology have however been made since serious underground testing began, and it seems improvable that anything except very small tests, in very favourable circumstances, are likely lo escape detection in future.

How necessary are the tests? The report says their importance is exaggerated. It pnints out for instance that the requirements for testing stock-piled weapons could be met without the use of further tests-chemical inlegrity can be checked by chemical means, while the absence of moving parts should render mechanical testing puintless.

With regard to proof tests of newly devised areapons it sug-gests that enough deterrent waralready exist, and that there is so much "overkill" that more can hardly add to deterrent capability.

Testing would, the report admits, be important in relation to entirely new principles in weapons design. "Such tests would be needed to adrance the state of the art towards laserinitiated pure fusion bombs, ocutron hombs or major advances in yield to weight ratios for very small weapons."

Testing for peaceful uses of nuclear explosions is dealt with scathingly. The report sees virtually no peaceful uses. To exca-vate the much advocated new Panama canal would require "huodreds of nuclear explusions," To extract oil or gas "many hundreds"—and the resulting air pollution would, of course, be devastating.

David Divine

lo lo lo ces



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Since 1966, Indonesia has taken some impressive steps forward. Price inflation has been reduced from an impossible 650% per annum in 1966 to 8% per annum in 1970. The current Five-Year Plan envisages that the equivalent of about half the country's annual income is for investment and the target of 5% annual growth is the aim. As a sign of returning confidence in the country, foreign capital has been flowing into Indonesia. Current emphasis is on agriculture and the industries which service it,

understandably in a country where 75% of the population are employed on the land. But

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حكدا من الاصل

lamen lists

the capital of Wales, "Cardiff, leacher." in cold tact. in cold fact. But in . 5 c., would subscribe, which that Cardiff is a large illage with a great many ildings tacked on to it, The ildings lacked on to it,
"White real home of Welsh[[]] I miles farther west, at

est visit was to investi-Curinus Affair of the Cyclists, of which more i i I needed on excuse; it grating, undervisited city. through, an uninhibited which you feel that some-'expected might happen any time, it seems to electric charge on it— gelectric charge, almost, any time. It seems to at there is a Reeperbahn sea, though I have no hat discreet inquiries yeal a sly Welsh equivais just that ladies and n are looking at each with a sharp sense of difference, even if you buying a newspaper. I

me away from the place

l-and the relationship

Swansca and Cardiff in

pect is precisely that Liverpool and

he treated as seriously affic flow. It needs to he pression on the ground Eninetecnth century did sent its terraces rocking up and along the steep Town Hill or carved out romantic spaces of n Park, Cwmdonkin kin Park, Cwmdonkin g part of Dylan Thomas' d; anil I feel myself that wrote Under Milk Wood, a superb document of anning he was injecting energy into the framea small town, rather than up a composite from arme and Cardigan's

now, the twentieth cen-

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ters and you've built your stereo

taliff Hills m which filling istliken einisiens ing being bereit fich ERRETERE OLD AND NEW in Swansea; the thirteenth century walls of

Swansea Castle thrown into prominence by Alex Gordon's new block which bnuses telecommunications equipment. The shock contrast enhances the castle rather than diminishing it: a fine example of urban surrealism. And just for surrealistic good andy, just as I do from measure, the slice of half-timbering on the right-hand side is post-war alsn.

Three-quarters of central Swansea was "taken out" in three nights of blitz in 1940. It was hastily has that got to do with mining? Everything. This energy, suppressed gest, is the central element of Swansea, some-died altogether. No positive charge there; but, at least, it is decently neutral. It works, it is compact, the pavements are wide and the canopies ample; human contacts can flourish. Compared with, say, the rebuilt Elephant

and Castic, it is a paradise.
It is also, as things turn out, going to be very easy to take out the traffic. With that done, the combined width of road and pavemeots would make it possible for all kinds of wild, small-scale things to be built in the middle. And if the central relief road, on the line of a disused railway. is elevated or sunk, there could be a clear way through for pedestrians. To the South Dock, moribund—ad the working docks

= 5

probably puts up more good huildings in Wales than the rest of the profession put together. And what remains of Swansea Castle is enhanced, not diminished, by they feel." done little to help, are across the river, to the east its massive new backcloth, as the photograph shows. It is a remark-ETEREO-NOW YOU AN BUILD YOUR OWN

the site. Lumps of slag have been wrapped up in bright colours as trains go by In the Swanses Valley. Further north, last year the West Riding may have seen a vast pair of gartered legs, upside down, on a coal tlp. On a local playing field, those same legs between which a roll of paper was unfurled while two live white figures fall over—all

ALL THESE ephemeral shocks are due to Roland Miller and Shirley Cameron, who are presently domiciled at Mumbles on Swansea Bay. Their aim is to increase perceptioo: see one arranged surprise and you will be on the lookout for the natural

The result is down to earth, comprehensible: the imagination produces the results is sopbisticated. So what you get from the experience is up to there are no intellectual harriers to overcome which, as it happens, is exactly the spirit of Swansea itself. What you get the Year have not quite lived up from city or cyclamen cyclists depends on how big or deep you are: and the result is happiness at any level, a positive with no

minuet or Under Mik Wood. The implications are colossal and lucky the town (new town especially) that is prepared to take them up. Meanwhile. Miller

men cyclists have done their job in Swansea and anyone who wishes to carry on in another place is welcome to collect them, free, from 7. Upper Church Park. Mumbles, Swansea. They will only have to provide persons to only have to provide persons to inhabit the cyclamen sults, and modoit for the money!"

Shrewsbury Chronicle the visual imagination to make use of them. That, I am sure, is there, latent and unused-in art schools, particularly; this is one

This could be the breakthrough between art and life, or rather the join-together of parts which should never have been separated in the first place. High stakes: but if you have enough hwyl it will happen.

SITTING in his bothy with Duncan Carse, surrounded by the tools of his trade, the instruments of his obsession . . . Duncan is an explorer by vocation, a sailor hy trade, a recluse by choice; an actor by accident.

He became famous as Dick Barton, Special Agent. the was the second Dick Barton; he followed Noel Johnson, who created the character.) Wildly successful: fame and fan mail. It frightened him. Much had happened to him, but nothing like that. Seeing him now as the serenc anchor man to The Countryman at tea-time on Sunday, remembering him in that wonderful film The Goshawk, you can't believe he was Dick Barton, radio's super-James Bond.

Nor can he, reatly. His soul still hankers for Antarctica. He made seven trips to South Georgia, including that epic when he was marooned by the great storm, alone and indomitable through that wicked winter, with bis dwelling swept away. He adores the memory of Shackleton. f like his bothy in Sussex but he wants to get back to Antarctica.

I failed to find out what it is that makes him lave to "live like a recluse," as he says. I've never found out though I've known a few and listened with my car to the heart. Simple hitterness you can understand, you can understand, you can understand rejection and there's nothing more comprehensible than fallure: but the voluntary withdrawal of clever, successful, intermittently greening. intermittently gregarious men, it isn't easy to understand. They can't explain it. Can't or won't.

The first recluse in my life died in a hut in the woods near Gailey Pool, on the Shareshill side. This was my first failure. As soon as I heard that he was dead I got on my bike and raced the ten miles to Galley to see the hermit's hut. I had just read Thoreau's Walden and it fitted

Dick Barton, special recluse

صكداف الاصل

like a dream. I wanted to live

It was a good hut, neatly lined in tongue and groove pine planks, the sort that are all the rage now for with it interiors. He had partly papared them with news-papers, the Walsall Observer and the Wolverbampton Express and Star. He had a little iron stove with a proper smoke stack, and a hed of wire netting and hessian. His simple utensils were hung on nails. From the door you could see the lake gleaming through the trees.

"They soon had the hermit's hut knocked down, all evidence of his wilful individualism tidied away. But I can see it yet and I've seen it in the mind's eye ever since. Henry Williamson's hut at Ox's

Cross near Baggy Point in North Devon is another symbolic hermi-tage in my life. Henry built it with the Hawthornden Prize which Tarka the Otter won for which Tarka the Otter won for him. I've slept there, as Lawrence of Arabia did before me. One of many memorable nights in my life; watching the firelight die away through the wreathing smoke, the moon go down; full of port wine drunk in that high field hy moonlight and firelight and fuller still of messages received but not completely understood

washed in a canvas hucket and we hreakfasted on porridge and tea, couldn't drink enough of it, struggling to sort the messages out. I was trying to discover what made that great soul and marvellous writer half hermit, half man of intensely social im-

Henry woke me at dawn and I

pulses. Rut failed again, as 1 failed with Siegfried Sassoon when I visited him in the different isolation of his zreat house in a harc, beautiful Wiltshire valley. I know now that I shall never find uut.

It's all right. We need mysteries. Sometimes, to explain is to explain away One thing all these recluses had or have in common: an almost obsessive tidiness. No hint of comfortable squalnr; on the contrary, a brilliant neatness.

That's one strand isolaled. Another, perhaps, is the fact that they have all been very quiet men, men of grave courtesy, who nevertheless talk torrentially in those quiet voices once they get started. But not so much to you as in themselves.

They are men who value order.

Duncan Carse's tools are as neatly ordered as Henry Williamson's. Both keep meticulous masses of paper. Duncan has a navigator's parallel ruter on the desk in his bothy. He was a squarerig sailor. His exploring gear is stowed in a sailor's way. I see he has gone over from the old hickory-shafted axe and hammer to the modern all-steel article with a rubher grip. So have I. They heft well. There's a spring to them which feels good. We have to he discriminating and choose among the new and the old, deaf to salesman's rhetoric and antiquarian's obscurantism.

It's no good trying to know this class of character. The more they try to explain themselves, the more elusive and mysterious they become. I come to enjoy this. I'm very fond of them all, the

living and the dead. People don't exist to make copy for columnists When you can feel easy in long silences, cut the yak and let the tobacco smoke waoder undis turbed, it's all right

UNTIL quite recently we lived in a lonely cottage far from roads that was almost surrounded by woods with heautiful names: the nearest were Hope Rough and Songhurst Furze. I took those names to be symbolical or incon tatnry. Soon we hope to move to another cottage, not quite so lonely though much farther from London. I'm too gregarious to be a recluse though I like a quiet place to greet my friends.

I like to have trees around the

place. I love trees, but I don't feel perfectly at ease deep in forest A wood has a life of its own which is not a human kind of life. You need to be bred to woodland life to enjoy it pro-perly. Small stands of timber are homely, copies and spinney are domestic. I love walking down a grassy ride or just within a wood, feeling the great dignity and heauty and life-force of the trees, but with a chequered view outwards over grass or plough outwards over grass or plough.
I was walking through nak and bearli and sycampre the other day, just off the Horsham road. moving quietly a few yards within the wooil. A hen pheasant came out of the meadow and entered the wood just ahead of me. I lnoked over her to the tumpy grass and saw something

white moving. It was a great white cat with long fur and a marvellous ruff and tail, as hig il seemed as a fox. The cat caught sight of me and froze for a moment, glaring, then turned and went bounding away across the meadow, great lovely flowing leaps, full of grace and frustration. The pheasant uncon-cernedly walked on into the trees, and in a moment 1 was alone again.

Maurice Wiggin

very subtle engineering of the sort that commonly goes un-noticed. The car's performance

in terms of lateral g is even more

satisving than in the longitu-

dinal terms by which we com-

monly measure it. Indeed to my mind the Jaguar is not

merely remarkable for what it

is, but also because it makes

redundant all cars that cost more. I can think of no car of

which this can be as truthfully

the best bargains on the market.

If only such value for money

cars - the £1,000-£1,500 range

Times February 11th 1971

"Relate these marks to the

equally high ones it gets for

roadholding, handling and quietness and you begin to understand why this remark-

able car is apart from all

"I didn't reckon the XJ6 could

possibly be as good as it is cracked up to be. It is, and you

know this after only five or six miles, so it just had to be my

"In choosing Jaguar's X16 as the recipiem for the 1969 CAR of the Year Award, CAR's

international panel of 15 ex-perienced resters and analysts

from seven countries has recog-

nised that this unique can

embodies hidden qualities that

set it apart from its competitors

How such a large car can be

hustled through country lanes is almost beyond belief."

"The car simply glides over normal roads. Over broken,

por-holed gravel roads its sus-pension swallows the uneven-

its low contre of gravity and

broad track cornering at any speed is merely a matter of flicking the wheel and spotting the astonishment of your pas-

"Given the task of providing

grip almost regardless of com-fort consideration, Dunlop pro-

duced this derivative of their well-proved SP Sport radial,

with aquajet drainage. Jaguar undertook to eliminate any

harshness by development of

the suspension, and they have

Times 5th August 1969

ess almost greedity, while with

Motor 21st March 1970

Car March 1969

Motor 14th March 1970

Mator 21st March 1970



Academ S. W. 1.

I would like to help the
Cartest Accepted Compains to
conquer cancer by the end of the
1970's, I understand that my
mores will belo almose the
research accessary to achieve
this stat.

Cancer Ω Research Co

Cathaigh

The time was the same and the

"If Jaguar were to double the price of the XJ6 and bill it as the best car in the world, we would be right behind them." Antocar 12th June 1969

"Perhaps most owners would never find out quite how stable and true this car is until and unless they found themselves on a high-speed road with a dozy tractor blundering out of a hidden gate and across their hows. In such a situation the Jaguar shows its vast tolerance men fruity."
Sunday Express

1st June 1969

"The car just floats round corners with such enormous reserves of adhesion that the driver's nerve will invariably be lost before the grip."

Motor 10th May 1969 hixury car we have yet tested, regardless of pr

type of road, the more insulated they feel." Times 5th August 1969

the jackpot."
Autosport 11th July 1969

They are also proud of the way they have carried freedom from 'read-excited body noise' (that so expressive term!) a full stage further in the XJ6. They have always been good at this, but a combination of bright ideas has meant that they now reckon to give little away to anybody in this respect: and they mean anybody.

in fact the Jaguar is probably the quietest car overall we have ever tested since all four major noise sources, engine, tyres, wind, and trans-mission, have been remarkably well isolated." Motor 14th March 1970

"The Jaguar sets such superh standards in ride and quietness hat none of its rivals can match it. The X/6 is a remarkably relaxing car m drive on long journeys because at motorway peeds the engine is only half arended and hums away barely audibly. Its seats are excellen very soft hut well supported with ample elbow and leg TOOM

Fin.Times 3rd July 1971 "Jaguar have produced results which we believe every competitor throughout the world from Rolls-Royce downwards, cannot afford mignore." Motor 10th May 1969

Ride: "This rivals that of the Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud and many might consider it superior. There is certainly not so much roll and the car is completely without lift on acceleration and dive on braking. The seats, although lacking the nears of those in the Rolls-Royce, are undoubtedly as comfortable and encourage in one the same tolerance to all other drivers' attitude." Times February 11th 1971

me of our earlier CARs of to our expectations, but this is always a possibility since they must, of necessity, be selected before the car has been on the market very long. With the XJ6 it is pleasant to report that it is a worthy winner in every respect and it is no exaggeration to say that were it m be introduced in 1972 it would still win." Car August 1971

"Four out of five gave the Jaguar full marks on seat and ride comfort (the other one gave it nine points on both counts)." Motor 14th March 1970

"How on earth do they manage February 1970

The myth that readhelding and ride are incompatible is soon shattered after a journey on badly made twisty roads in the X16. Motor 21st March 1970

"In contrast to many big cars, the sears give an immediate feeling of body-hugging con-fort, with good side and lumbar "When ambling along - which support and properly adjustable

Times 5th August 1969

Eventually on the MIRA track, at a ridiculous speed, the tail swung slightly out of line, but it was so easily checked with the steering that it could never be a problem."

cornering power at once astonishes. Not only does the car corner fast, but it somehow less

Pound for pound, the XJ6 is ralue car in the world."

of the idea.

"To begin with it feels uncar

us the first opportunity we've had objectively to compare it with the opposition, confirmed our belief that it is probably the finest saloon made anywhere in the world. No other we have tested, regardless of price, excels in so many ways.

Antocar 12th June 1969 "The hush of the XJ6 manfully trying m restrain itself to 70 miles an hour on a motorway is

"The Jaguar XJ6 lives up to its pricipation. No car is worthy

"When it comes to ride and handling the XJ must arouse jealousy among the perfection-

There is a splendid air of quality and craftsmanship, and the well-placed separate round

column is adjustable. Autosport 11th July 1969

> Sunday Times 22nd March 1970

that any nation has known in 75 years." Car March 1969

"On paved road (the real thing

in France, not the MIRA test surface) the ride is equally

the X16 that it was the onictest running car of all the models they had tested in recent years. They said that it contributed to their continual under estimating of actual speeds; I noticed a similar effect. It was very easy indeed in exceed 70 m.p.h., our legal top limit. One might be proved wrong by the man at Crewe, but I believe that the ticking clock legend attribured to the Rolls Royce should be extended to the XJ6."

"In summary: I have an ex-tremely high opinion of this car: it justifies the high praise colleagues have lavished on it. Undoubtedly, its anributes are enhanced by the fact that it sells at a most competitive price; I feel that British Leyland could

giving more than value for money. I make no apology for endorsing the view that this car is the best in the world in its class for less than £5,000."
Times 11th February 1971

Car March 1969 "In practically every depart-ment - comfort, roadholding,

Motor 10th May 1969

the way the XI6 rides so amouthly and so quietly." Autocar 12th June 1969

You only the internov well scaled and the ed you are from wind note a window is

Autocar 12th June 1964

ing about this particular car is that one is compelled to com-

Motor Lith March 1970

"But, when everything is taken into account, particularly the price, it must be the nearest thing to perfection on four wheels that I have ever driven

"Like the ride, the handling and road-holding of the XJ6 are superb." Autocar 12th June 1970

ndvanced specifications, and realisation is even better than

ists at Mercedes or even Rolls-Royce."
The Times 5th August 1969

instrument dials can be read without any confusion. All the modern safety features are incorporated, and the steering

"Almost total lack of noise and vibration to most of the way to making the XJ6 a superb tour-

"It is certainly among the best

Autocar 12th June 1969

Noise: "The German magazine

Auto Motor und Sport said of

add £500 and still claim to be "Here is a perfect case of how

to modernise a classic concept without spoiling the continuity Times 11th February 1971 "I am in oo doubt about its genuine technical advancement having discerned a great deal of

handling, quiemess, perfor-mance—the XJ6 excels."

"In the nine months since we tested the XJ6 our ardour could have cooled; it hasn't. The XJ6 is still a superb car and will re-main so for a long time while others struggle to catch up not only on value for money but in

"Starting on the automatic choke is a painless process and the engine warms rapidly, but isper along at a crawl in top, with instant response from the

Times 5th August 1969 "Sets new standards of ride,

Unbelievable value, Best there

doesn't lean too much when cornering hard and what there is seems well controlled." Motor 10th May 1969 after a week's full road

test, I can assure those who are still on the waiting list that their patience will be rewarded with the most refused and delightful car ever to slide off the Jaguar

car has all the virtues that the s. Yet it is sold at a price which is quite moderate by today's standards." Autosport 11th July 1969

"I find it towering so far above

every other rivel that normal

praise seems inadequate. Sunday Times 7th September 1969 "A combination of perfor-

Motor 10th May 1969 "Whether they are seeking style, comfort, hreathtaking performance, quietness or mercly motoring status, it will

and in the XJ6."

"The front seets hug their springing is absolutely dead to all road disturbances Autocar 12th June 1969

"Roth the Common Market and some EFTA countries, with high or rapidly rising standards of living, should be happy hunting grounds for Jaguar in the years to come."

"If Britain lost the best car in

because, for a very reasonable price, it offers an advanced small volume to rival the Jaguar XJ6 for this immense technical specification, procompliment, but I have driven nothing that is mass produced vides a fine combination of performance and refinement, that can compare for comfort, quality engineering, perfor-mance and sheer value for and presents a handsome modern appearance while remaining unmistakably a Car March 1969

> "The brokes are immensely powerful hut never fierce, and tand up well to harddn ving." Autosport 1xth July 1969

> 'Jaguar don't even farm the seating out to eny of the specialists, they do it all themselves - both design and manufacture. Car March 1969

"Also, there is virtually no transmission of suspension noise factor company species

though, that impressed us

"Rear seat passengers are almost as well provided for as those io the front, and we received no complaints from

Motor 10th May 1969

re back after a day's drive fully Autocar 12th June 1969 'On the few occasions when we felt Inclined to thrash the car through open country lancs at high speed there was always far

more cornering power than we could use." Autocar 12th June 1969 "A top speed of 124 m.p.h., 0-00 or.p.h. in 8.8 seconds, and

20-40 m.p.h. in 6.3 seconds are performances which, if not perularly special by Jaguars dards, are nevertheless still remarkable compared with those of the opposition. In short, the XJ6 is a very last car. What impressed us even more than the stopwatch

figures, though, was the effortless way in which they were recordea. Motor 10th May 1969

"Not only does the car corner fast, but it somehow lets the driver know that there is a vast Autosport 11th July 1969

"On a Cootmental autoroute too m.o.h. would be comfor-tably inside its natural cruisiog Times 5th August 1969

"Predictably, the serve-assisted all-disc brakes are excellent. hormal pedal pressure loads being in the lightweight 20-40 lb, range. Response is progressive and there's no snatch

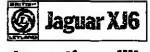
Alotor 10th May 1969 "As it stands at the momen: dynamically, it has no equal regardless of price." Autocar 13th June 1969

"It may out help Rolls-Rouce hut if ever a cold did everything as well as a cold and a lot of things much better then it is the

There's been no shortage of praise lavished on the Jaguar XJ6. But all the nice words in the world can't express the feeling of driving the car itself. If you ring us, 020 334 2121 Ext 132, we will arrange a test drive for you with a

> Jaguar distributor near your home. Then you can see for yourself.





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Instead, there's all the soft, seductive warmth nf natural down and feather snuggling you gently to sleep. And in the morning there's another dream to wake up to your bed's made in 18 seconds! Try one at bedtime.

addlothes trying to relax. SLIMBERDUMN Surrender to its warm embrace

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-and just beyond to the fore shore and the sweep of Swansea Bay. There is land and to spare, boyo; you could have an urban waterfront within yards of the city centre, accessible even in

> the pattero of Brighton, not Frinton, And the buildings could he as wild as you wished. These ideas for the waterfront are the City Engineer's, not mine. The goodwill is there, the human potential is there to the extent of a grand slam; would the architects match lt? The first sign that they might, in Swansea, is in the clty's tallest new building. It houses telecommunications equip ment, it has a bold pronze curtain wall slung between two concrete towers, and it was designed by Alex Gordon and Partners, of Cardiff. Gordon is this year's president of the RIBA; his firm

the space of an office lunch-hour,

ably successful case of shock "All Jaguar models have been therapy—by itself, a fragment: good-lookers, but this one him therapy—by itself, a fragment; thrown into this kiod of relief, a powerful part of the city. In two words, this is urhan surrealism. And it's not the only bit of surrealism in these parts. Cycla-men cyclists have been reported, machine and rider all in shocking pink-to-mauve. Close together in the docks, spread out in parks, so that you only see one at a time. The riders perform what

is in effect a tiny one-act play, what the authors rightly call a "piece of work," appropriate to rail travellers from Wakefield io

calculated to 15 seconds, the time it took for the train to pass.

The happening

surprises which are all around us. This is the "happening" taken out of the introverted atmo-sphere of the art gallery into real life. This is also surrealism taken out of the manifestoes and the picture-frames into its natural home, the landscape. (Magritte's genius managed to imply this inside the picture-frame, but he was one in a thousand.)

negative. Just so with a Haydn

and Cameron feel that the cycla way in which it could be used without strain or violence.

> can be quite brisk at the Jaguar's pace - the engine is virtually insudible. Similarly, an Malin you don't hear it when cruising

at 70 m.p.h., a speed that we found very difficult to keep down to since the natural motorway cruising gait is nearer 100 mph Motor 10th May 1969

"Whether they are seeking style, comfort, breathtaking performance, quietness or merely motoring status, it will be found in the XJ6." Times 5th August 1969

> one was impressed immediately with the completely our-of-its-class ride and silence." Autocar 12th June 1969 . we believe that in its behaviour it gets closer in overall perfection than any other

"From our company chauffeur to our most hisse tester, every-

comfortable. It is a very versatile temperature slides (vacuum operated) and separate distribu-tion regulators for each side,

Motor 10th May 1969

froot and back "

are major advances on those #1 any previous Jaguar and play a big part in making the car so

By now we had done over 1000 miles in the Jaguar and had already run out of superlatives. Not only has the XJ6 stood the test of time but it seems to have improved if anything. For a British motoring journalist brought up in the knowledge that any British car be drives on the Continent will inevitably be vanquished both in terms of top speed and in cornering ability on the bumpy French roads, the Jaguar is nothing short of a revelation. It is exhilarating to come up behind a Mercedes, Citroen DS, even the odd Porsche, then nip pest them and watch the antics of the following driver as he attempts to hold on and then finally drops back out of sight in complete bewilderment. On one occasion, when the writer was in the back seat, the driver was having a slightly more difficult task than usual in disposing of a rapidly driven R16 Renault on twisting roads, but when I ostentationally opened a

newspaper and pretended 10 engross myself in it the Renaulr driver could hardly believe his

under £3,000 class. I imagine there would still be a queue if it

wind noise is remarkable." to maintain 100 m.p.h. without any 'fight' or kick-back in the

which cost more".

Autocar 13th June 1969 "Vivid acceleration is taken for granted in a Jaguar, but the

the driver know that there is a

for any distance." Shrewsbory Chronicle February 1970 "We of Autocar set it as a new verderick, a tremendous ad-

eyes and soon dropped away out of sight." Car August 1971 "If the Roso is out the best car

Motor 21st March 1970 "Road noise, the curse of the modern car, has been almost completely supressed even over Belgian cobbles, and catseyes only produce a very subdued thump. At 100 m.p.h. cruising speeds no tyre noise can be heard inside the car unless a window is open, and with all windows closed the absence of

steering and with the car running as true as a die."

In Conclusion: "This car has got

Autocar 12th June 1969

to last much as it is for at least seven years. Well, there doesn't seem to be much in prospect to any of its immediate competiprice."
"It renders superfluous all cars

We mied on wer as well as dry roads to unstick these amazing greatyres, burwithout success.

vast reserve of adhesion to Antosport x1th July 1969

Sunday Times 7th September 1969

vance guaranteed to put it ahead for several years at least." remarkable experience." Sunday Express 1st June

of higher praise. Autosport 11th July 1969

in the world then the XJo definitely is, certainly in the

Autosport 11th July 1969 "During our continental trip we became more and more impressed with the car, if such a thing is possible. On D-class minor roads with a patchwork surface and humps from tree roots at the edges we were able

stop ir. In 4.2 litre form it offers at least as much performance as tors; it throws in supreme handling and silence, excellent braking and comfort, and all at the usual shattering Jaguar

Car March 1969

pare it with other models cost-ing many many hundreds of nounds more. And that co parison does it proud."
Sunday Express 1st June 1969

Alotor 14th February 1970 the most striking feature is its flexibility: You can glide away in second or third gear, or

handling, quietoess and refine-ment. Hasy 100 m.p.h.-plus cruising. Balanced cornering and brakes. Superb adhesion.

Autocar 12th June 1969 "The very wide track helps restore any roll stiffness lost by making the springs softer (made possible by the anti-dive geometry) so despite the very resilient suspension, the car

The Times 5th August 1969 "Ir would be fair to say that, at the present moment, no other

mance, comfort, roadholding and quietness unrivalled at

any price."

The Times 5th August 1969 occupants almost as well as the tyres bug the road, and the

Car March 1969

the world she would at least retain the second best, There

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buy this unique wine to out. Hancare — with itst a blift of sylvetness. Mout 65p a bottle-and worth a lot more. Side Imperiors; usual Rubinson Ltd., Landor "I award first place to the XJ6

its side.

ULSTER: ALTERNATIVES TO TERROR

FOR ANY HOME SECRETARY dealing with Ulster now, the heginning of wisdom is to realise that Northern Ireland as at present constituted has no future. The narrative which we publish today provides the evidence. In the course of the past two years, the British Army has been allowed by the British Government to become the instrument of a local majority with a proven record of sectarian selfishness. As a result, the local minority has withdrawn its confidence and co-operation from a state where the guarantor of minority rights is Britain if it is anyhody. With internment, this withdrawal was made final.

The events of the past week underscore the same message. Whatever other strange and hideous hatreds lie behind the tarring and feathering of young women in Londonderry, the incidents show a savage rejection of the system which British soldiers are held to represent. Such an attitude is more than the product of IRA intimidation. The IRA called off their Iast campaign, nine years ago, for lack of Catholic support.



THE SUNDAY TIMES

The 50-year Stormont experiment has failed. In the granite soil of Ulster, the fairmindedness and mutual tolerance essential to the Westminster model of democracy have never taken root. British ministers show no sign of having apprehended this central truth. They argue, with simple and narrow indignation, that nothing now matters hut the elimination of gunmen. The more the violence increases, the more stuhhornly is this thesis advanced. But the growth of violence surely yields a different lesson: that the thesis embodies its own damnation. Elimination of gunmen is, of course, the right and vitally necessary joh for soldiers and policemen. But it is not a policy for politicians. Ulster experience already shows that terrorists supplied and reinforced from their own community are very hard

to beat. Yet the only policy revealed to British ministers is to fight their way back to a point where they can try breathing life into a system that is already dead. They are using impracticable means to pursue unrealisable

True, the very idea of a change in British direction is painfully unorthodox. From the Home Rule crisis in 1912 to internment in 1971, the one constant principle of British policy has been to concede the demands of Protestant extremists (as mediated by their leaders) out of fear lest a worse thing befall. To change the line would mean to confront the Protestants. Yet if ever there is to he a new start in Ulster, fear of the consequences of that confrontation will one day have to be overcome.

Some senior Conservatives, acknowledging the need for it, still argue that the confrontation is more likely to be bloodless if it is delayed till the Protestants are demoralised by a complete breakdown of public order.

come? Public order, of a kind, already diseased. If there is a cure, it must survives appalling daily devastation in Belfast: the army might be able near that level for a long while yet. Catholic disaffection grows (if possible) deeper, and the lives of thousands of innocent people are made wretched. Now the Conservative parliamentary party at Westminster is taking a new interest in Ulster: demands for fiercer military action are certain to be heard soon. Government is dangerously misled if it supposes that time is on

What change of policy is possible? It is a measure of the low level of public debate that even to ask the question is to risk a charge of approving IRA violence. The IRA is a wholly damnahie and despicable body, made up of men who pervert and ravage Ireland's energies in pursuit of an ideal which is irrelevant to the country's real needs. Their tactics of indiscriminate and hrutal slaughter are proof of a beartlessness which the noblest cause could not condone. The fact that they flourish But aside from the question of like the green bay tree is nevertbe-whether such cynical inactivity is less proof that the society from which

justifiable, would that time ever they draw their strength is grievously the view from Dublin. One of the he put in band quickly.

As this newspaper has repeatedly to contain terrorism at somewhere pointed out, there is no lack of choices. What is missing is the Government's will to explore them: Meanwhile deaths mount, a new Government's will to explore them; generation is bred up in violence, not by open diplomacy, not in noisy visits and calls to conference, but privately, through the multiple channels reaching out to every one of the factions engaged. Mr Maudling ought to he examining a shift of powers, notably security powers, from Stormont to Westminster. He should be considering a diminution of Stormont's functions to county council level (which would make Catholic participation easier), and a reduction of its territory (which some Protestants have thought would give them a more defensible fortress). He ought to be looking at schemes for the generously financed exchange of populations. He should be examining new common institu-tions between North and South. He should today be studying Mr Gerry Fitt's imaginative proposal that Stormont should be suspended for a defined period while all sections of Northern Irish life, momentarily under British rule, discussed what might ultimately replace it. It would also he useful to discover Secretary.

sadder blind spots of British minister. is their refusal to recognise that My Lynch is doing as much as he car about the IRA, that if he did more a present he would be swiftly replacer by someone who would do a grea deal less, that he will inevitably be implicated in almost any nev arrangement for the North, and tha be has two or three officials whos thought and knowledge about th North go far deeper than anythin-to be found at the Home Office Nothing hut the unbecoming self esteem of governments restrains M Maudling from tapping this source

Yet perhaps the fact is that M Maudling is not after all the man t answer the Irish question. It is hi amiable weakness to be a reasonahi man accustomed to dealing with reasonable men. The importance o the symbolic in Irish politics ha eluded him. At one of the wors periods in the whole story of Britain relations with Ireland, he is lef giving no lead except an impressio; of despairing drift. He lacks the needed exploratory energy. If M Heath is not prepared to hive of Ulster from the Home Office, then h. should give earnest consideration t a change in the office of Hone

SIR ALEC: SELL-OUT OR SUCCESS?

that Sir Alec Douglas-Home's inission to Salisbury this week will fail: that the famous five principles within which a Rhooesian settlement must be cannot settle without breaking them. This impression, which

In the eyes of the Government the five principles are a political fact, but they are not part of the moral law. This distinction is fundamental to any discussion of Sir Alec's honour and what it will or will not permit him to concede.

The five principles-unimpeded progress to majority ru!e. guarantees against retrogressive amendment of the constitution, immediate improvement in the political status of Africans, progress towards ending raclal discrimination, and acceptability of the package to the Ricodesian people as a whole—will not actually be ignored. There is no need for them to he. They observes or betrays them will always he a matter of oninion.

Approval of a particular settlement now depends more than appring on the desire for a particular settlement now depends more than appring on the desire for the desire fo than anything on the desire for settlement in general.

This desire is very strong indeed in the Tory Party, and his owo desire was just as of Belfast University, put strong. He helieves this moment is the last chance and the African's only hope. He is not anticipating failure, he told the Commons. So dire is his picture of the consequences of failure that one must assume problem, by Dr Claire Patley of Belfast University, put 2004 AD as the most likely het. The present Foreign Office computation based on Fearless is more like fifty years.

If 50 years was "unimpeded" in 1968, the Covernlast week Sir Alec showed that picture of the consequences of if 50 years was "unimfailure that one must assume peded" in 1968, the Govern-

historical precedents.

Unimpeded progress to majority rule is capable of many interpretations and for one simple reason: it states no reached are incompatible with time limit. Harold Wilson took modern Rhodesia, that Britain this point in his negotiations with Ian Smith on HMS Tiger in December 1966 and HMS has been diligently reinforced by the Foreign Office, may well foretell the truth. It is, how vided a hicameral egislature, in African members." Moreforetell the truth. It is, how vided a hicameral egislature, in African members." More-ever, wise to be prepared for with two rolls of voters over African income, which is a radically different outcome. separated by complex tests of the exclusive test of the racialeducation, income and landed property. The core of the plan was simple enough. All advance towards parity what-Africans over 30 would have ever took place. Amendment had a vote on the lower or of this point is clearly a mini-"B" roll, hut conclusive power over everything except the constitution would have resided with "A" roll electors, who were almost exclusively Euro-pean Limited cross-voting between the rolls was allowed for, but progress towards majority rule would have heen gradual and uncertain.

Just how fast it would have come was a question remarkahly little discussed at the It is a fact that the Lahour Government, which had very recently heen committed lasted only fifteen years, a figure Mr Wilson also put ahout. The most thorough independent analysis which was published, by Dr Claire Palley

he will do a great deal for success. In this process it will find it hard to defend a more surely not offend his sense of lelsurely timetable in 1971, honour to take a pragmatic. For the 1969 Rhodesian Conview of the five principles.

HUGO YOUNG

centrepiece of which is section 18 (4)(e): "When the number of African members in the House of Assembly equals the number of European members over African income, which is ist franchise rolls, would need to multiply 53 times before any mum condition of settlement. But compared with "majority. rule never," majority rule in 70 or even 100 years could doubtless be made to seem unimpeded.

The second principle seems no more terrifying an obstacle. It is and always has been empty of meaning, for it proposes what nothing can ensure, a guarantee over a country where the British writ will never run again. Tiger pro-vided appeal to the Privy Council as an external guaran-It was never credible that a Government which falled to counter UDI by force would he ahle to impose Privy Council judgments on an inde-pendent country. Hence the present Government could drop this demand without difficulty.

much time was spent devising a "hlocking quarter" of African members who could

without a three quarter majority of both Houses. Thus

hetween the 230,000 whites and almost five million blacks, is a problem, hut Rhodesia could notionally satisfy the principle hy promising to hegin to modi-fy it. There will also be the promise of massive British aid for African education. This is thought to he a bull point on

than to guarantee any other

aspect of the settlement.

gotten memory, no one will recall that one of Sir Alec's last acts as Prime Minister in October 1964 was to insist on a referendum: "The mechanism will be little affected one way wherehy the feelings of the Rhodesian people is to be ascerated a settlement the fate of the tained must be fully demo- Rhodeslan black will remain cratic." Mr Wilson swiftly for many years in the unsym-conceded a Royal Commission pathetic bands of the Rho-Mr Wilson also proposed an in place of this. The Tiger desian white. His only saviour internal guarantee. The constitution was not to be amended revived and who better to prescription. side over it, it might he argued, than Lord Goodman himself, architect of settlement and alleged man of the Left. There

plainly offers no difficulty, believes that hardly anything Given the 1969 Coostitution, it could be more desirable would be impossible not to these are the lines it could improve the political status of follow and on which it would the African. Although this constitution is a leap towards not address itself to the most apartheid, and appareotly sets cogent argument against a Britain and Rhodesia eveo settlement, which is the imfarther apart, it makes the pact this would have on letter" of the Five Principles Britain's reputation in the —an interesting word used by world, especially the African Sir Alec last week—easier to world. But the Government fulfil, This applies equally to which was determined to sell the fourth principle. The Land arms to South Africa has Tenure Act, which segregates already show that kind of and divides the land equally interest in that kind of analysis of world politics. analysis of world politics. In any case, it may well he frus-trated by Mr Smith, as Mr Wilson was before. Such a deal, of course, will he a sell-out. It will not guaran-

tee any political future for the Africans. It will be an ignominious and deplorable washindependence it would, of age British interests elsewhere course, be no easier to ensure its distribution to the Africans than to guarantee any other be deeply troubled by all this, The fifth principle could be the most hazardous. Just as NIBMAR itself is now a forgotten memory, no one will be gotten memory, no one will honeyed talk of their there are others, perhaps the much honeyed talk of their concern for the African.

The truth is that the African to end UDI, and was admitted on Tiger and Fearless to he ao irreversible fact of life. We a "hlocking quarter" of African members who could prevent their rights heing whittled away. This was always a little tenuous, since it depended on the active and united (and unhrihed) presence of every African member. To a flexible man wanting a settlement the third principle alleged man of the Left. There are grave difficulties, however, In identifying the Africans who should he consulted. Are Mr Nkomo and Mr Sithole, who have been in detention for many years, still representative leaders?

If a settlement is reached—

and it is plain that Sir Alec with his hill of goods. publish today new evidence of



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LIKE MOST other profes-sional groups, amhassadors are a varied lot. Some, savouring to the full their privileged position, hecome self-satisfied and resistant to external ideas. Some talk a lot and say nothing, some utter rarely hut wisely. Many of them, once their Foreign Office career is over, feel they have a hook of memoirs inside them. Of these, comparatively few yield to the temptation, and fewer still make a success of the operation, in the sense of baving something to say (and choosing resistant to external ideas. something to say (and choosing to say it) which is both memorable and useful to remember. Humphrey Trevelyan, the

Humphrey Trevelyan, the second volume of whose memoirs was published last week*, is one of the very few whose work reveals not only acute powers of observation and a nice dry bumour ("Mr Dean Rusk and Khruschev playing hadminton without a net at Khruschev's villa on the Black Sea seemed symbolic Black Sea seemed symbolic, ing the Chinese privately and though nn one could say of what"), hut also a sense of judgment so halanced and mature that one is tempted to cry out aloud: "why are there not more men like this?" Cairo in the period of Suez, with a couplet hy Belloc:

Decisive action in the hour of Denotes the hero but does not

Nothing could better illustrate the philosophy and temperament of this man, who clearly and rightly sees the Middle East landscape as composed of shifting sands in which sudden movement, above all when it comes from outside, is apt to get bogged down or even, as in the case of Suez, to throw up sandstorms which scorch and sting the mover.

• Worlds Apart by Humphrey Trevelyan, Macmillan £3.25.

The same air of informed

reasonableness, of a dislike for reasonableness, of a dislike for histrionics and of action for action's sake, pervades this second volume. Both in Peking and Moscow, Trevelyan was faced with the difficult and human problem of what to do ahout British subjects (in the case of China, where Britain was the protecting power was the protecting power, American subjects also) who had fallen foul of the authorities and were in prison, with or without trial. The jingo

and American prisoners in Chinese hands, "to go on pressnot to attack them publicly in a way which would cause them to defend themselves by de-monstrating the prisoners' guilt." In the matter of reprisals, which were urged In his first volume, Lord again in the more recent case Trevelyan chose to preface the section which described his experiences as Amhassador in Chinese in solitary confinement for two years. Trevelyan ex-plains with ruthless common sense that there are no realistic reprisals we can take. If we stopped Chinese officials or others from leaving London, Peking would not care two hoots; and anyway should we, as Trevelyan rightly asks, "adopt methods which we thought harharous just because the Chinese used them?"

Not that this "low posture." as the Japanese would put it, denotes any pusillarimity.

denotes any pusillanimity. Quite the reverse, it is the expression of the same sort of realism which enables Trevelyan to point out that the phrase peaceful co-existence," interpreted in the West as meaning to live-and-let-live. means

FRANK GILES

something quite different in Moscow; something more like to win the world for Communism without blowing it up." Both personal assessments and wider judgments are in-formed and refreshing On Chou En-lai: "immense charm

and vitality . . always completely at ease . . . flatters cleverly . . emotional, sensitive and suspicious . . . basic thinking is as strictly conditioned by [the Chinese version of Marxism-Leninism | as that of his colleagues at the top of the hierarchy." On Kosygin: "a dry and suhtle sense of "a dry and subtle sense of humour... always equable... quite wrong to regard him as primarily a technician... prohably the most able [of the Soviet leaders]." On the Brezhnev doctrine of limited national sovereignty, evolved at the time of the 1968 Czechoslovak crisis: "meant no more than that a super-power can do what

that a super-power can do what it can get away with in its own backyard." In a piece of what might he



Lord Trevelyan: inspired

daggers drawn. In the same way, the Chinese used to he closer to the Americans than any other people. "Perhaps, in spite of appearances, they still are. The pattern has changed and will change again.

Who knows whether we shall fact sent—thoogh I could imagine no harm, and quite possibly some good, could be done if it were.

It propounds the well-known but greatly under-appreciated truth that the Communist and Western Worlds are not monowho knows whether we shall lithic made up of unchanging Who knows whether we shall not see in this century the

ticker-tape on Fifth Avenue streaming down on the head of a Chinese leader, and an American President standing on the Great Gate of Peking."

There is a widespread helief in the West, from which quite a number of people indeed of the standing of the globe. Both societies much, this statement with further qualification or explication of the globe, and both sets of doctrines need continual reinterpart of pretation. We in Britain should never ne eaten in Equation and the standing of the globe. Both societies much, this statement with further qualification or explication, seems to me to be pardonably incomplete. We have the standing of the globe and the standing of the globe and the standing of the globe. Both societies much, this statement with further qualification or explication. make their living, that the secrets of the Kremlin or the Forhidden City can he pierced, or at least guessed at, by an ardent study of documents, or of photographs showing the order in which the party

leadership lines up on great occasions in Red Square or on the Tien-an-men. Admittedly, the incurable secrecy of Soviet or Chinese official life is an invitation to the secretary of the secreta invitation to this sort of demoninvitation to this sort of demonology. But I have long thought it a greatly overrated pastime, and am glad to find Lord Trevelyan confirming my helief. "The Sovietologists of the Weatern Presa working on the documents in London or Washington, were forced by the nature of their occupation to draw conclusions, not always draw conclusions, not always justified by the facts. But the right answer to the question—what was happening in the Kremlin?—was nearly always that we [at the British Embassy in Moscow] did not know."

Despite this modest dis-claimer, clearly the former amhassador in Moscow knew enough ahout Russian policy and indeed the Russian soul to

thought inspired prophecy. include some highly relevant Trevelyan recalls that in the thoughts in the letter to Mr mid-fifties Peking and Moscow Kosygin with which the hook condensation and the letter was not in mid-fifties Peking and Moscow Kosygin with which the hook were apparently inseparable in outlook, yet hy 1968 were at fact sent—thoogh I could

> lithic, made up of unchanging Communism and an unchanging reaction to it. Communism will not conquer the world, nor

hecause the sun has come for a bit. The Soviet Gove ment should not get exc. when we make exceedir rude noises about aspects Soviet life and practice. had times we should hotb k our heads down. In he days we should try and bu up our relationship in helief that if we show come seuse, prudence and goody we shall be able to get reasonably well together : avoid disaster."

should not think that dete is just around the cor

One discovery that ambassador says he made wi travelling in the Soviet Un was that chicken a la k should never he eaten in Ki

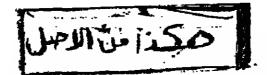
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INSIGHT: A PERSPECTIVE ON ULSTER

HE BLOODY PATH PAVED WITH EASY OPTIONS

Ulster is a lethal error hying Ulster Printestants. It mistake the Civil Rights nt of the Sixtics for an n the State of Ulster itself. / choice of the ruling elite, gy of the reformist impulse made to shake the foundasociety.

previous challenge to the of the rulers of Ulster eed involved an attack on tence of their State. At the ig of the Sixties, Ulster had - in subjected by the Irish can Army to a six-year m, in which armed men e South attacked across the with the aim of promoting among Ulster Catholics.

ale. Six Ulster policemen ven IRA men were killed in ole campaign. It was also a ilure. Many Unionist politiand especially Brian r, then Minister for Home believed that this owed the use of internment. But erlying cause was an almost ack of response from the is in Ulster. The IRA come announcing the cud of the gn admitted that the chief was "the attitude of the public. . . .

ever their views about the acy of the Protestant ment and the injustices it upon them, the Catholics not then ready to support ribrow by violence. Ulster rerefore, at some level, a rie society. The IRA was moment irrelevant.

time was ripc to hegin dis-ig the apparatus of total ant supremacy—especially ectoral gerrymander which be Unionist a monopoly of and the various physical sal instruments, notably the nilitia (the B-Specials), hy they oppressively exercised

Unionist did not see it that The suggestion that Catholics be admitted to the Unionist which Brian Faulkner reten days ago, got nowhere At the first suggestion Sir Clark (now chairman of ionist Standing Committee) "it out the Reformation hrim"An Orangeman is pledged ist by all lawful means the lancy of the Church of ..." Lord Brookehorough, Minister until 1963 and of the dictum that "there room for one political party."

room for one political party er," said that those who fav-admitting Catholics were ging against windmills and

60s: A new ddle class ierges

socially and economically r was slowly changing. Lord roo, the Scottish judge who 369 was appointed by the ir Government to inquire into Jister disturbances, summed te effects of social advance: nuch larger Catholic middlehas emerged, which is less to acquiesce in the acceptof a situation of assumed (or lished; inferiority and disnation. . .

e weapons of this new class not guns, but ones Protes-Ulster was perhaps less ped to deal with.

e new middle ciass, Catholic ell as Protestant, was ofteo enough to its working-class ns to see itself as a spokesfor working-class grievance. intained able and ambitious and naturally developed a ure of theoretical radicalism ig its student population. But complaints it articulated in the Sixties were moderate hy any ble standards.

ey were typically set out in a lay Times article of July 3, which instanced such matters errymandering and public

oyment in Londonderry.
The classic example (of gerrynderiog) is Londonderry, Uister's
edominantly Catholic second
y. There sre 14,325 Catholics on
local roll, and 9,235 Protests; but the wards are so organised to give Protestants majorities in ough of them to win control of 2 City Council . . .

employment, the pattern of judice is the same. In Londonrry the heads of all City Council partments are Protestant. Of 177 sried employees, 145—earning 24,424—are Protestant, and only earning £20,420—are Catholic. : that time the suggestion that m would never come without orous prodding from West-ter " attracted deen Protestant Three years later the Cam-Report presented a picture :h was not substantially differthough far more authoritative. Cameron was reporting after violence had begun, and the sence of events which led to it

is to he carefully set out. E DECISIVE STEP WAS THE idation of the Northern Ireland d Rights Association in 1967. s took place against a hackund in which Catholic grieves had heen widely acknowzed, hut had heen met with sy indifference by the majority

بر nìonist pohticians. typical confrontation occurred conference in London in 1965.

THE NARRATIVE that starts below—the first of a two-part report—is an attempt to get at the roots of the present tragic imbroglio in Northern Ireland. We have talked to as many of the principal actors, past and present, as we could: Ministers, generals, civil servants, guerrilla leaders.

How did a clinical peacetroops turn into a murderous confrontation from which there sometimes seems no way out? The reasons that emerge go beyond history, religion and politics. They include incompetence, secret intrigue, blunder and betrayal.

But the narrative of Ulster keeping exercise by British is not simply a story of evil or guilty or even callous men. There have been many good intentions and many honest mistakes, and if some of the criticisms we make are informed by hindsight they may the future.

صكدا من الاصل

countless fresh points of fact to light; but chiefly they illuminate the hardening attitudes among the politicians, the Provisionals, the soldiers and the Protestants which contributed over a period of three years, none the less have lessons for to a slow and inexorable darkening of the scene.

Our enquiries have brought

YOU ARE NOW ENTERING FREEDER

Londonderry, early in 1970: an Army snatch-squad at the entrance to the Boaside

Charles Brett, a Belfast lawyer (and a Protestant), called for "lumediate legislation to deal with discrimination in employment and housing." John Taylor (now a Minister in the Faulkner Government) immediately repudiated the ch reforms Religious discrimination, he de-clared, was heing used as a "political stratagem" hy the

Republicans. One Unionist who did admit the need for reform—and publicly at that—was Terence O'Neill, who bad succeeded Brookehorough as Prime Minister in 1963. O'Neill's admission confirmed Catholle faith in the legitimacy of their demands, hut at the same time his inability to earry his party into actual and concrete reform increased Catholic frustra-

Powerful currents began to run through the Catbolic community. and it was the Civil Rights Association which almost unintentionally, tapped them. It had heen modelied on the National Council for Civil Liberties in England, and for its first year of existence it hehaved similarly, dealing with individual complaints.

In June, 1968, a Catholic family were evicted from a council house in which they had been squatting at Caledon, a village of the Dun-gannon Rural District. On June 13, 19-year-old Protestant named Emily Beattie, secretary to a prominent Unionist, was moved into the bouse. The case, which seemed a particularly gross one, was hrilliantly publicised hy Austin Currie, the local Nationalist (i.e., Catholic) member of the tiny Opposition at Stormont, the Ulster Parliament.

Currie suggested that the Civil Rights Association should stage a march hetween the neighbouring towns of Coalisland and Dungannon, to protest against the inequities of local housing policy. With some reluctance, the CRA agreed, and it was announced for

August 24. The immediate response from hard-line Unionists was that there would he violence if the march entered Market Square, Dungannon

In the event, the march was a huge success-especially because it halted peacefully at a police barrier some distance away from Market Square. Several thousand people gathered to hear Currie and a battery of speakers. The police, in the words of Miss Bernadette Devlin, were very good-nstured.

"There was a hope among many participants that something new was taking place in Northero Ireland, in that here was a non-violent demonstration by people of many differing political antece-

dents...united on a common plat-form of reform." The words are those not of a marcher but of Lord Cameron.

The police calculated that seventy of the stewards at Dungannon were Republicans, and ten of them members of the IRA—but on the other hand, there had been no display of Republican symbols, such as the Tricolour flag. The meeting closed with the marchers singing, hopefully, "We Shall

IT TOOK ONLY ONE MORE demonstration-in Londonderry on October 5, 1968—to turn civil rights into a mass movement. And it was a mass movement which, according to the well-publicised views of the then Minister of Home Affairs, William Craig, was under the control of the Irish Republican

"We have investigated this matter with particular care," wrote the Cameron Commission later. "... While there is evidence that members of the IRA are active in the organisation, there is no sign that they are in any sense dominant or in a position to control or direct policy of the Civil Rights Associa-tion."

The situation was admittedly subtle. First, not all Republicans are gunmen: the term can cover an IRA gelignite homber or theoretical adherents of the Wolf Tone Society and James Connolly Secondly, republicanism is one of the major streams in Irish political history: almost any suc-cessful broad-hased movement would take in people who had been part of it.

Secondly, there was the new policy of the IRA. After the collapse of the 1956-62 campaign, the old IRA of Gaelic piety and violence virtually ceased to exist, so much so that many of the disgust—until, in 1969, some Ulster police brought the gun hack into politics.

So far as Northern Ireland was concerned, the IRA concentrated on taking part peacefully in the open Civil Rights campaign. And at least among those members who stayed with the new "political" IRA, the policy stuck. Cameron commented upon the fact that memhers of the IRA who served as stewards in Clvil Rights demonstrations were "efficient and exercised a high degree of discipline. There is no evidence . . . that such memhers either incited to riot or took part in acts of violence."

The leaders of the new-look IRA seemed to have an each-way het in the Civil Rights movement. If the reforms were granted, so much to the good; they would share in the credit. If, on the contrary, reforms were savagely refused by the Unionist Right, then there was a Machiavellian consideration: the ruling party of Ulster would he split, and through the resultant chaos the IRA would lead the people toward Socialism.

At this stage in the narrative, what is significant is that from any reasonable Ulster standpoint it should have heen possible to see that a marching-and-talking IRA (especially one that was prepared de facto to recognise Partition)

must be an improvement on a shooting-and-hombing IRA. And quite certainly it was a hasic act of misgovernment to allow that there was anything revolutionary in the set of demands that Civil Rights finally adopted as its pro-

One-man-one-vote in local elections The removal of gerrymandered

boundaries Laws against discrimination by local government, and the provision of machinery to deal with complaints

Allocation of public housing on a points system
5 Repeal of the Special Powers Act
6 Dishanding of the B-Specials.

October '68: **Police attack** on march

It was Lord Cameron's dry estimate that these reforms were not such as would "in any sense endanger the stability of the Constitution." To judge by his response, the Minister for Home Affairs did not see things in that light. The confrontation came almost immediately after the suc-cess of the Dungannon march, when a similar demonstration was announced for October 5 in Londonderry.

Derry is an emotive symbol in the Ulster tragedy, a flashpoint of Catholic and Protestant history. In the siege of 1689 the Protestant citizens held the walls for 109 days against Catholic besiegers. Its receot history has heen one of grotesque unemployment—one in five of the men out of work-and the crudest Protestant manipulation of housing allocation and political power.

The Derry police regarded the local march committee with dis-fsyour, which is understandable in view of the presence in Eamonn McCann, of at least one eagerly self-confessed revolutionary. Rather less reasonably, they went on to

equate the whole Civil Rights move-ment with Republican extremism. During September, the Civil Rights Association notified a march route to the police, one which crossed the river by the Craigavon Bridge and ended inside Derry's famous Walls (whose gates the prentice lads slammed against Catholic James II in 1689). Five days hefore the march was due, the General Committee of the Apprentice Boys of Derry—who of course, are substantial citizens these days—informed the police that the "annual" parade of persons attending their Initiation Ceremony would be passing over exactly the same route on the same day as the Civil Pichter march day as the Civil Rights marcb.

The police concluded that violence was likely. On Octoher 3 the Minister for Home Affairs issued an order hanning marches in Londonderry.
The Apprentice Boys' parade was

cancelled without demur. (Curiously enough, this "annual" event had never occurred before and bas not since.) But the Civil Rights movement faced a harder decision. After a long and agonising meet-ing the local militants insisted on defying the Ministerial ban, and the national leadership reluctantly acceded. Originally, the prospects for the

march had not heen spectacular, because the local organisers did not carry great weight in the Catholic community. But "the effect of the ministerial order was to transform the situation. It guaranteed the attendance of a large number of citizens . . . who actively resented what appeared to them to be totally unwarranted interference.'

THE EVENTS OF OCTOBER 5 were splashed on television sets all over the world. Over 2,000 people gathered at the Waterside station, representing "most of the elements in opposition to the Northern Ireland Government and the Unionist regime in Londonderry." Mr Craig and the police, it seems, were prepared for violence. They did not regard it as sufficient to let the march proceed and lay charges afterwards.

The march immediately faced a police cordon, and the officer in

charge warned that women and children should depart. The marchers tried to avoid the police by taking a different route, but when that route also was blocked they walked right up to the police. At this point, two Stormont Oppo-sition MPs, Mr Gerry Fitt and Mr Eddy McAteer, were hatoned, and Fltt (who also sits at Westminster, and had brought over three Lahour MPs) was removed to hospital. The Cameron Commission found

that Fitt was making an "irresponsible" speech, hut also that he and McAteer were hatoned "wholly without justification."

The immobilised march now turned into a meeting, which after half an hour was asked hy its leaders to disperse. What happened next is far from clear, but Cameron decided that there were certainly extremists present-not of the IRA-who wished to provoke violence, or anyway a reckless confrontation with the police.

Violence, certainly, was what they got. It appears that some of the Young Socialist Alliance from Belfast threw their placards and banners at the police. Some stones were also thrown, and "many of the police baving drawn their hatons earlier, the County Inspector in charge ordered them to disperse the march . . . the police broke ranks and used their batons indiscriminately. .

The physical injuries involved eleven policemen and seventy-seven civilians, mainly with hruises and lacerations to the head. The poli-tical results sprang from the shocking effect of televised police violence, and on Sunday, October 6, a group of students from Queen's University, Belfast—some of whom had heen at Derry—marched in protest to the home of William Craig. "Their reception hy Mr Craig was hostile and calculated to incense already inflamed feelings. He so far forgot his position . . . as to call the students generally 'silly hloody fools."

THE DAY AFTER CRAIG'S WELLpublicised display of intransigence, some 800 students decided on a protest march to Belfast City Hall. This immediately attracted a counter-demonstration led by the Rev Dr Ian Paisley. Only at the

and provoking a three-hour sit-down in the city centre could the police keep the two groups apart.

Out of this experience grew the People's Democracy group of Bernadette Devlin and Michael Bernadette Devlin snd Michsel Farrell, loosely based on students and ex-students of Queen's. PD was no more a conspiracy of violence than was the Civil Rights Association (indeed, its memhers stayed under the CRA "umbrella"), hut it was prepared to go further hy sit-downs and disruption in bringing violence upon itself—"calculated martyrdom," Cameron called the attitude. Cameron called the attitude.

Several streams of violence, each dominant at different times, were now running in Northern Ireland. There was the violence of parts of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (the RUC, it should he rememhered, was an over-stretched, if over-armed, force). There was the unofficial, sometimes conspira-torial violence of some inflamed Protestant citizens, who assumed from Mr Craig's behaviour that a Fenian rising was imminent. There was the special category of violence hy off-duty members of the B-Special Constabulary.

November '68: O'Neill makes reforms

In the face of impressive difficulties the Prime Minister, Terence O'Neill, was trying to stitch to-gether a Cahinet consensus which would enable him at last to deliver some tangible reforms to the Catholic population. The problem was not only that his Home Affairs Minister took the public stance that any such action would he mere pandering to revolution. O'Neill's private, and not unjustified, suspi-cion was that his Minister for Commerce, Brian Faulkner-an old enemy—was calculating the best moment to withdraw support.

Events still centred on the city of Derry, sick with unemployment and communal tension, as indeed they were to do again and again until Derry hecame the immediate cause of British involvement. In the furious aftermath of the October 5 beatings the Derry Citizens' Action Committee was formed: its dominant figure was an ex-teacher called John Hume.

The committee made clear that it would mount a series of protests against the behaviour of the police and the partisan structure of Derry Corporation. On November 13, Mr Craig announced a onemonth han on all processions within Derry Walls.

This was followed three days later hy an enormous Catholic and Civil Rights procession, 15.000 strong. Had the procession heen violent, it could certainly have swept aside the police harriers protecting the forbidden territory. As it was, the march dispersed after a token" hreach of the harriers hy its leaders.

Restraint was about to break when on November 22 O'Neill announced his reform package. It was not large hut it was a beginning: an Ombudsman, a system of housing allocation hy points, a promise to repeal parts of the Special Powers Act and the announcement that there was to he a comprehensive reform of local government elections hy the end of 1971. He also suspended the hopelessly unrepresentative Derry Corporation, and put in a nominated commission: the effect on the Catbolics of Derry was to produce period of calm.

The effect on Protestant opinion was otherwise, as was shown at Armagh and Dungannon.

A Civil Rights march had been announced for November 30 in Armagh. The local police had no Objection to the march plans: although known Republicans were involved, the police did not expect them to he provocative. However, the Armagh RUC found themselves confronted with lan Paisley, who informed them that the Government bad quite lost control in Derry, and that if they did not stop the Armagh march he intended to do the joh himself.

During the week hefore the march, red-painted notices were shoved through letter-hoxes in Armagh:

ULSTER'S DEFENDERS A Friendly Warning

Board up your windows Remove all women and children from the CTTY on SATURDAY. 30th November O'Nelli must go

Minatory posters also appeared,

bearing the initials of the Ulster Constitution Defence Committee: that is to say, the controlling mechanism of the Ulster Protestant Volunteers, whose memhers pledge that "when the authorities act contrary to the Constitution, the hody will take whatever steps it thinks fit to expose such unconsti-tutional acts." The arbiters of unconstitutional behaviour appeared to he Dr Paisley, chairman of the UCDC, and Major Ronald Bunting Commandant of the UPV. Around 1 am on November 30 Paisley and Bunting arrived in Armagh with a convoy of cars, which were parked around Thomas continued on next page

North and South: two states born out of bickering

THE PROVINCE of Ulster has had points of difference from the rest of Ireland ever since its Iron Age inhabitants were slow in succumbing to the oorthward-moving Celts. The Celts similarly resisted the Normans, who were, of course, Catholics; and the Catholic faith resisted the northward advance of Protestantism under Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.

After the province had been sundued by Elizaheth and planted with Scottisb and English settlers by James I. Ireland was run as a unit, largely by a Protestant aristocrscy and the Government in Loodon; and from 1800 on (after a brief and promising experiment with s nominally independeot Parliament in Dublin) the country bad no other Psrliament than Westminster.

But Ulster and the rest of Ireland gradually drew apart from ooe another again under the influence of different ancestries, different faiths and different degrees of prosperity (Ulster, already a producer of linen and soon of ships, escaped the worst of the potato famine in 1845-49). After long and sometimes bloody bickering, Westminster made Ireland into two separate states by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920.

The Lloyd George Government of the day dld not intend the settlement, or even the line of the border, to be final: there was provision for a boundary commission, and for an all-Ireland Council above the two regional Parliaments as a means towards later reunification. But the North rejected the boundary commission, and the

South rejected the parliamentary arrangements, becoming successively a dominion and a republic.

The Northern Parliament is sub-ordinate to, and financed by, West-minster, In 1949, under Section 1 (2) of the Ireland Act, the Attlee Government affirmed that "in no event will Northern Ireland or any part thereof cease to he part of His Majesty's dominious and of the United Kingdom without the consent of the Parliament of Northern Ireland."

The Parliament, called Stormont, has substantially more powers than a county couocil. The (Protestant) Unionists bave a three-to-one majority in it over various fragmented (Catholic) Opposition parties, who are not now attending. The first Catholic Cabinet member was appointed last month from outside Parliament.

SWILL NOT SACRIFICE THEOLUE SKIES OF FREEDOMFOR THE GREYMISTS OF AN IRIGINERURLIC

Belfast, 1971: the hard-line Protestanism of the Ulster Volunteer Force shouts from the walls of its stronghold in the Shankill

continued from preceding page Street on the route of the march. For the rest of the night ahout 130 people stayed with them, walking ahout and talking in small groups. Aproached by the police, Dr Paisley said he intended to hold a religious meeting.

At 8 am, the police placed road-blocks around the town and began to search incoming cars. They found two revolvers, and 220 other weapons, such as pipes hammered into points. "The groups standing in Scotco Street and Thomas Street were now seen to be carrying weapons such as sticks and large pieces of timber. Dr Paisley carried a hlackthorn stick and Major Bunting a black walking stick."

The police did not care to hreak up the Paislevite crowd, because its individual armed members might be even harder to control. There was no option but to ask the unarmed civil rights march to stop —which it did, although the stewards had "some rough work" enforcing orders. Trouble was thus averted, except for the case of an ITV cameraman struck down with a leaded stick. But the fact remained that a lawful march had ueen prevented by carefully-laid plans of violence.

In Dungannon, where Major Bunting had been involved in a "violent and irresponsible" (Cameron's words) counter-demonstration against People's Democracy on November 23, there was worse trouble on December 4. Protestant extremists, including offduty B Specials, gathered to counter a Civil Rights meeting in the Parochial Hall. There was stonethrowing, from both sides, and then a memher of the Protestant crowd fired a shot at a Press photographer which narrowly missed.

The Right Wing of the Protes-

tants was already affronted by the failure of the Catholics to respond with sufficient bumility to the O'Neill reform package. On December 11 Capt. O'Neill went further by dismissing William Craig from the Ministry of Home Affairs, a move which evoked more hostillty from the Right. The previous day O'Neill bad made an emotional appeal on tele a united and peaceful Ulster, and there was enormous public response in his support. The Clvil Rights hodies agreed to give him time; they called a truce over Christmas.

The marchers are 'seen on their way'

IT WAS AT THIS DELICATE moment that the students in the People's Democracy decided to stage "the long march" from Belfast to Londonderry. With the O'Neill package and the Craig dismissal already achieved, it was a dangerous exercise in gloating.

According to some of the leaders of PD the long march—through Protestant strongholds—would not have heen completed if the ferocity it met with at the end could have heen anticipated. But that may have been only one of many views in the amorphous body of PD. The character of the outfit was frankly conveyed in some words of Bernadette Devlin, which may have been a little too frank for ber colleagues' taste:

"We are totally unorganised and totally without any form of discipline. . . . I'd say there are hardly two of us who really agree." Basically, the PD people were noncommunist Marxists, themselves of Catholic origin, pursuing the idea
—a novel and possibly thankless one in Ulster—of inter-denomina-tional workers' revolution. As one of them ohserved some time after the Long March: "Everyone applauds loudly when one says in a speech that we are not aectarian, that we are fighting for the rights of all Irish workers, but really that's hecause they see this as a new

way of getting at the Protestants." Because a march 73 miles across the province would cross many strong Protestant areas and entail serious physical risk, it appealed Certainly there were militants, extremists and even suhversives among the Civil Rights workers, and

this was especially true of the People's Democracy faction. But, although Lord Cameron and his colleagues found that politically suhversive and miachievous" people did at times inflame passions and either irresponsibly or deliberately invoke violent incidents," they also wrote:

We disagree profoundly . . . with the view which professes to see agitation for civil rights as a mere pretext for other and more subversive activities."

THE MARCH BEGAN ON NEW Year's morning, 1969, peacefully and comically, with 80 participants. Their progress, inevitably, was haunted hy Major Bunting, who started off skittishly pretending to "lead" the march with a Union Jack; he dropped out of the proceasion, his timing inviting ribald remarks, at the entrance to Bellevue Zoo.

One anarchist had turned up, hut nohody would help him carry his hanner. A Republican Cluh contingent was asked not to carry the Republican flag; in the end anarchist and Republicans compro-mised. They would carry their poles hut the hanners would he furled.

After three days of the march on January 3, Paisley saw Capttain Long, the new Minister for Home Affairs, and tried without

success to try to persuade him to han the last stage.

That night, while the PD marchers rested in Claudy, eight milea outside Derry, Paisley held a religious meeting in the Derry Guildhall, Outside, in Guildhall square, a riot broke out, and the windows of the Guildhall were windows of the Guildhall were smashed. Major Bunting told the audience to prepare for the defence of the women and children: chairs, and hanisters were hroken up to make cluhs, and Paisley supporters dehouched from the ball in defensive formation. Outside, a considerable fight took place, and, Major Bunting's car was hurnt out!

Bunting took care to inform hoth the Protestant audience and the media that it was a "Civil Rights moh" which had endangered women and children. He also said tbat as many people as possible should be at Brackfield Church next morning, near Burntollet Bridge, "to see the marchers on their way."

The Cameron Commission found that the Guildhall riot had nothing to do with any Civil Rights organisation. It was random and largely drunken sectarian hooliganism, sparked by the mere fact of Paisley's presence.

ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 4, the marchers arrived at Burntollet Bridge, led by an escort of eighty policemen. Waiting for them were about 200 men, armed with clubs of various kinds.

Certainly these people were inflamed by the helief that the Derry riots of the night hefore had heen fomented by civil rights workers. But their attack was hardly spontaneous, for many of them wore white arm-hands to identify each other in the thick of the fight.

There was no chance that the police could protect the unarmed marchers against assault. The attackers bad chosen a natural ambush site, where fields sloped sharply down to the road. Here, they had stacked "ammunition,"

such as rocka and lumpa of old iron. The police were able to protect the bead of the march to some extent, but they could do nothing about the main hody. When the missiles began to rain down, some of the marchers tried to escape through the fields, where they were

set upon individually.

Both the police and the marchers were taken ahack hy the ferocity of the attack, and indeed the affair probably exceeded any coherent

Protestant intentions. For all moderate opinion, the result of the march was disastrous. If it was the aim of the PD marchers to demonstrate a com-mitment to violence among suhatantial numbers of Protestants, they succeeded perbaps hetter than all hut their hardiest spirits desired. Also, in Catholic mythology, they demonstrated a complaisance hy the police towards

violence.

The Cameron Commission found, to the contrary, that the police did make a serious attempt to stop the amhush at Burntollet, and that they were unready rather than complaisant. But on the night of January 4/5, and on several nights thereafter in Derry, memhers of the RUC proceeded to do things around to justify some if not all enough to justify some, if not all, of the mythology.

AS THE CATHOLICS OF DERRY see it, there has been for years a simple, frightening pattern about police reactions to trouble in the city. Disorder hreaks out—often, as on January 4, 1969, the result of Protestant provocation. Immediately afterwards, the police mount a punitive expedition against the Bogside, the Catholic "ghetto"

агеа. Whatever the truth about other

occasions, something very like this must have happened the night after the Protestant attacks on the PD marchers.

It should he said that the first reaction of the Bogsiders that night was to start building harricades in their streets, a task in which they were encouraged by some of the PD people. This, which they themselves called "protection," could he counted as a provocation to the forces of the law-but one of a rather special kind, for the RUC did not then and do not now exercise any real police control of the Bogside.

We have to record with regret [said the Cameron Commission] that our investigations have led us to the unhesitating conclosion that on the night of January 4/5 a number of policemen were guilty of misconduct which iovolved assault and hattery, malicious damage to property, to streets, in the predominactly Catholic Bogside area giving reasonable cause for apprehension of personal injury among other innocent inhabitants, and the use of provocative sectarian and political slogans.

The campaign that brought O'Neill down

This was a cool, legal description of a night in which groups of burly RUC men roamed through the Bogside, crashing from time to time into the tiny terrace houses and dealing out arhitrary "punishment" with their batons, Though mission thought that even though the police were overstretched and exhausted, there could he "no acceptable justification or excuse " for this "unfortunate and temporary hreakdown in discipline."

The very appointment of the Cameron Commission to investigate such incidents was itself now to hecome part of the drama.

The appointment was used as casus belli for the campaign which brought O'Nelll down. Some people surmise that had Mr Faulkner, the present Prime Minister, himself succeeded to the Premiership (in March 1963), then nis power-base in the Unionist right might have been used to make

Lord O'Neill

Prime Minister of

grievances, local

John Hume

finished

Leading theorist

system permanently

General Tuzo

internment

GOC Northern Ireland since February, 1971. Oxford-educated Gunner. Diplomatic in his dealings with politicians, which

may explain conflicting beliefs about his advice on

Leading theorist among (now abstentionist) Stormont Opposition MPs. As a civil rights leader played a pacifying role in August 1969 and later Derry disturbances. Now believes Stormont system permanently

Northern Ireland from

1963 till May, 1969, when he was forced out by the

Unionists after announc-ing reforms in housing, investigation of

government, franchise and special powers. Aristocrat

now totally aidelined

Brian Faulkner

Prime Minister of

Northern Ireland sioce

March, 1971. A 1969 resignation helped bring Terence O'Neill down.

has used this reputation to press security demands. Astute hnt lacks the

Widely regarded as last credible PM and

confidence of either

community

Sir Arthur Young

RUC as a Callaghan

Inspector General of the

appointee from October 1969 till November 1970

when he returned to his old job as Commissioner

of the City of London Police. Found the RUC

to he intractable.

General Freeland

lives in Norfolk.

Appointed GOC Northern Ireland, as his last command, in July, 1969, the month before the arrival of British troops.

Abused by Unionists as an enemy of the state, retired in February, now

successful reform where O'Neill was bound to fail. What is beyond surmise is that, as events turned out early in 1969, that power was used to destroy O'Neill's last

chance.

On January 23, eight days after Cameron's appointment, Faulkner resigned from O'Neill's Cabinet, citing as his reason the lack of "strong government." Weakness, in his view, was heing shown hy appointing a Commission to investigate the disturbances of the Civil Rights campaign: he had always heen "unhappy" about the idea. Then, while claiming to he in favour of reform, Faulkner deployed a classic reactionary defence: he affected to object to the manner, not the matter, of

reform. The Ulster Government, he said, must choose hetween two quite different courses. Either it must gain Unionist Party approval for "a change of policy," including immediate universal suffrage in local elections, or it must set out simply to resist "the pressures being hrought to bear."

O'Neill's reply was hitterly con-temptuous even by the standards of Ulster's inbred politics. In view of the supposed strength of Faulk-ner's view on the Commission, O'Neill found it "rather surprising

... that you did not offer to resign when the Cabinet reached its decision. . . "

"I will remind you," he went on, "that ... after the events of Octoher 5 in Londonderry . . . It was you who were one of the principal protagonists of the view that there ought to he no change under what you described as 'duress'." It was true, said O'Neill, that when the Commission was mooted. Faulkner had proposed instead that the party be asked outright to approve one-man-one-vote. But as Faulk-ner himself had said earlier that the franchise could not be changed in the short term, and knew "full well " that the party would refuse, then the suggestion was "disingenuous."

" You also tell me that you 'have remained' through what you term 'successive crises.' I am bound to say that if, instead of 'passively remaining' you had on occasions given me that loyalty and support which a Prime Minister has a right to expect from his deputy, some of these so-called 'crises' might never bave arisen.'

O'Neill had one move left to

lan Paisley

Lord Moyola

farming sheep

Chaplain to the Protestant

head of Free Presbyterian Church of Ulster. MP

since April, 1970, at Stormont and since June,

Party. Surprising sense of humour, good political

As Major Chichester-Clark was Prime Minister after

O'Neill from May, 1969,

to March, 1971, when Unionist pressures and office weariness impelled

him to resign. Soldierly,

generally trusted, finally unpersuasive. Now

1970, at Westminster.

Co-founder of a new Democratic Unionist

backlash, founder and

make. He called a general election for February 24 (1969), a gamble predicated on the hope that he might find among the electors the "middle ground" support which was insufficiently available

among the politicians. It is hard to reeall, now that the Falls Road and the Ardoyne are IRA fortresses, that in February, 1969, O'Neill, the Unionist Premier, could go into those districts and he swept off his feet hy cheering crowds. And it is worth remembering that, in strict terms, O'Neill won the election. That is, he and the Unionists who supported or tolerated his policies formed a simple majority in the new Parlia-

But to resurrect his full authority O'Neill needed to inflict exemplary punishment on his opponents. He did not do so. In only two cases were established anti-O'Neill memhers upset by O'Neill supporters. Out of thirty-one contested Unionist seats, eleven were won on specifically anti-O'Neill platforms, while others were amhiguous. The anti-O'Neill victors included some of the most important Protestant spokesmen (William Craig, Desmond Boal, Joe Burns) together with Brian Faulkner and several of his present Government (Captain John Brooke, John Taylor, Harry West). "Wee Johnnie" McQuade, a wizened docker, who outdoes Paisley in intransigence if not in coherence, increased his majority, and O'Neill himself, who had never hefore bad to defend a seat, came within 1,414 votes of losing to Paisley.

IT WAS THEREFORE A WEAKened O'Neill who now faced a further turn of the screw. And Derry was once more the scene of a particular incident with powerful symbolic effects: the Samuel Devenuey affair.

The North Derry CRA proposed to stage a march on April 19, 1969, which would start at Burntollet Bridge and enter the city. Fears that Protestant reaction would he violent caused the Ministry of Home Affairs to ban the march, and after a long meeting with the Minister the CRA officials agreed to respect the ban.

On the 19th, there was a spon-taneous sit-down hy Civil Rights supporters inside the Derry walls. Nearby, there was a gathering of Paisleyites who had been to Burntollet just in case the march might

William Craig

Anthentic voice of hard-

line Unionism. As Home Affairs Minister in the

O'Neill Cahinet, until dismissed in 1968, insisted on regarding demands for

formed ginger group called Unionist Vanguard.

Catholic civil rights as snbversion. Has just

Resolutely ambitious

Sir Robert Porter

Home Affairs Minister

March 1969 to Angust 1970, since when the job has been combined with the Prime Minister's.

Gentle, academic lawyer and reinctant

minister, known to his

take place. Stone-throwing hetween

the two groups hegan.

The police response was to drive the Catholics hack into the Bogside, and the reault was a hattle which lasted until midnight. (One policeman in difficulties fired two shots, which he said were sent up into the air). Although the events of the 19th were outside Cameron's terms of reference, the Commission still reported that "we were presented with a considerable body of evidence to establish further grave acts of misconduct among members of the RUC . . . these should be vigorously probed and investi-

The Devenney family were among the victims. At 9 pm on the 19th -this comes not from Cameron. hut from subsequent inquest records—Samuel Devenney, a man of 43 with a weak heart and a record of TB, was at home with his wife and five children, aged hetween five and eighteen. Nearby, some Bogside teenagers were stoning a group of RUC men.

April '69: Bogside's first martyrs

Six police Land Rovers came round the corner, and the youths dashed into the nearest open doorway, which chanced to he the Devenneys' in William Street. Just what happeoed to them is uncertain, hut somehow they got away probably hy rushing straight through the bouse while the Devenney children tried valuely to

stop them.

The policemen then hurst into the bouse, and fell upon the Devenney family with hatons and hoots.

Samuel Devenney was taken to hospital with a badiy-cut scalp, and within hours he and his family had become symbolic martyrs for the whole of the Bogside.

His subsequent death—which was never linked by medical evidence to the police consequences of the delayed, abortive inquest helong later in the narrative. But the vital fact should be noted here that the officers wbo made the assault were never brought to justice.

The reason why the matter could never he "probed and investi-gated" as Cameron recommended was more significant than the hrutality of the event itself.

On the night Samuel Devenney was heaten, the senior officers of the RUC in Derry were not in control of what was happening in Bogside. Police from other forces had poured into the city: nohody knew where they had come from, or where they had been deployed. At the station nearest to the action. the desk log was not kept properly: in any normal force, the culprits might bave heen traced from the duty rosters, but in Derry that night those hasic documents were not kept.

Records are one essential attrihute of a police force which is restrained by law, but in Derry on the night of April, 19, 1969, large sections of the RUC had turned into a sectarian mob.

Yet the heatings which the RUC had handed out in Derry did not slake the increasing Right-wing Unionist demands for "strong government." Indeed, the case for strength appeared to hecome in-controvertible, for homh explosions now hecame a part of the political

ON APRIL 20, the Belfast watersupply lines from the Silent Valley reservoir were seriously damaged hy gelignite explosions. On April 25 there were further and more damaging explosions, which dis-located supplies to the city fairly

thoroughly. "IRA plan hehind the blasts, says RUC," ran the Belfast Telegraph headline.

The hombs alone, of course, did not bring O'Neill down, hut they were weighty final straws. On April 28, the Premier resigned, saying that what was impossible for him "may he—I do not know —easier for someone else." Hc

sion, thought it was all capitalist nonsense to talk about religious strife, and distilled the PD view into the starkest naiveté it has yet

achieved: "Ulster's problem i a Catholic-Protestant problem The Rev. Ian Paisley, exu over the fall of a "traitor," We see this as the han-

The Almighty's hand, how

had received some assistance this occasion. At the time, view that the Silent Valley be were IRA work could not he s tively discounted, and even t the history of the episod clouded. But after the Bi intervention, and after Sir Ai Young had taken over the F Ulster Constabulary. Wil Stephenson and several other were placed on trial for Stlent Valley explosions, Step son was self-styled "Chief Staff" of the Ulster Volus Force, the shadowy Protes equivalent of the IRA: he ple guilty, and gave evidence ag-the other men charged, pleaded not guilty.

The evidence of Stephenso

man of dubious character, waenough to convict his fe prisoners, and they were acqui (The atmosphere of the trial marred by the fact that tow its end a bomh went off outsidjury room.) But it is still re. able to take Stephenson's own and conviction as evidence th was Protestants who first tu to the use of gelignite in this ticular cycle of Ulster politic

ULSTER'S CONSTITUTION the Government of Ireland 1920, one section of which that "Notwithstanding the e lishment of the Parliamen Northern Ireland . . . the sup authority of the Parliameo Westminster shall remain un: ted and undiminished over all sons, matters and things Northern Ireland]." If ther one thing which has united Laand Tory at Westminster, it desire to leave that section ga. 25

During all the long exposus Ulster injustice in the Sixtles Parliamentary question at V, minster was turned aside on grounds that "hy convention" internal affairs of North Ireland should not be discuss During the 1964 election, Ha Wilson saw Sir Alec Douglas-Ho ahout to appear on a TV program heamed at Northern Ireland, off his own tie and put on which hore the Red Hand of Ul Wilson was amazed at even trifling and symbolic a hreacl the tradition of separateness." politician who wants to get invo with Ulster," be muttered. "or to have his bead examined."

Throughout 1968, Wilsoo r aged to minimise his entangleo with Terence O'Neill's proble although he concurred in O'Neill's reforms of Novem 1968, and in the appointmen Lord Cameron's Commission. after the fall of O'Neill, it bec steadily plainer that the Bri Government was going to deeply involved.

It seems reasonable to look evidence that some major del took place within the Lab Government at this point. We h not, however, been able to find? There does not seem to have b a Cabinet meeting which devoted entirely to Irish questi until after the troops went in August, 1969) and Labour's po is well described in the words a civil servant. "We chose least disturbing option every tin he said.

TERENCE O'NEILL'S CALIE was that of a decently compet Westminster Tory, which is whe set out to be hefore he heca king fish in the more limi Storment pool,

He was succeeded by an hooo ahle, hut politically simpler m his distant cousin James Chichest Clark. Conceivably, relations w Westminster would have he hetter had the "professions Faulkner won, hut Faulkner l hy one vote: a result wh instances the effect of persocal

in Ulster politics.

Even though it was the widrawal of Chichester-Clark's stort which finally brought O'Ne down. O'Neill still voted for any or the still still with the s cousin against Faulkner. It v done not for family loyalty or i reasons of state, but simply hecat Jimmy had only heen trying hring me down for six weel Brian had been trying for syears."

The authority of the old O'Ne

Government had heen destroy during a long winter of the reprision of marches and demonstration designed to advertise the grit ances of the minority. The author ity of the new Government no faced the summer season of Oran marches, designed to exalt to aupremacy of the majority. Mo. than one newspaper speculated th

continued on next page

measier for someone else." Howas, in the words of the Daily Telegraph, "the one politician willing to lead this province of 1,500,000 people out of the dark shadows of religious atrife." Two other, and less sensible, comments on his fall may he worth recording, one denying the reality of any "dark shadows," and the other reveiling in their opacity. in their opacity: Bernadette Devlin, on this occa-

colleagues as Beezer. Has returned to the Bar.

Gerry Fitt De facto leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, main Opposition grouping. Voluble, tireless member of Westminster Parliament, Stormont and Belfast City Council

John Taylor In charge of Home Affairs as Minister of State (while Premier doubled as the full Minister) since August, 1970. Youngish, harly, anthoritarian advocate of expedients like cratering

A PERSPECTIVE

d from preceding page ilitary force would soon ome into play, and it was difficult to anticipate the Tocre remained, all the icb complacency in hoth and Westminster.

vere already Eritish troops arn Ireland, but they were troops, not engaged in lown riots. Their headwas in Lishurn, in pleasant untry worlds away from Belfast slums. Never-when General Sir Ian arrived on July 9 to take nimand as GOC Northern he smelt trouble in the air

day, Freeland met r-Clark and Anthony Peaad of the RUC. The first age parades, the Boyne ons in Derry, were just it hours away. Violence nounting for the past eks: rival crowds, savage sporadic punch-ups. Yet er-Clark and Peacocke worried. There would be ble, they told Freeland. marches never caused

are has heen no lack of to explain later that Frees not "the right general aragon may have heenas well he said that he have been one of the few in the Ulster scene who ricd to pretend the diffilid not exist. But in face ont's optimism, there was he could do except warn

er Freeland nor any other soldier seems to have been enthusiastic ahout the that a military presence astore communal peace to but the one thing they ilitary presence would be

ind had just 2,400 garrisor in the province, and half n were tled up guarding tions because of the mbs. Still, Ulster in of Defence reckoning ations bombs. chind the Far East, the Army and the Strategic in the nucue for reinforce-"I'hy won't they realise on the brink of civil war? reland to one of his staff

July 12 the Orangemen l in twenty places througher. Including Londonderry. a city of seething neurosis. morning of July 13, 1969, e police were scarcely able the two communities apart.

our agrees troops, but h strings

DAYS LATER, THE Government began to . A rising young minister, attersley, was summoned to ime Minister's room at the of Commons.

on explained that he had d a Government reshuffle in ther, but meanwhile the e Secretary, Denis Healey, go soon into hospital. Would sley therefore leave the De-nt of Employment and Proty at once, and go to e as Healey's deputy? His isk would be to make ready e possible use of British in Ulster.

obvious step, after the dis-ices of July 12, was to han all r parades in the province. ld hardly he said to be unratic after the hans imposed il Rights marches, and it was that the RUC's capacity to in order was now vestigial.

1 Wilson and Healey fava han. But Ulster was firstly espoosihility of the Home ary, James Callagban. He

to Chichester-Clark, and re-l that the Ulster Premier fall from power if he had icel the Orange marches still ne. Reluctantly, the Cabinet d to the marches, and this o hecome a familiar mechana British government agreefollow a policy which it did ivour, hut which was thought sary to protect an Ulster ier from his "supporters."

alternatives were to accept Premier, perbaps some sucb tive as Craig—or to impose rule from Westminster. is conflicting testimony about seriously and in what terms rule was discussed by

Ministry of Defence calcuon the basis that direct rule mean military rule, if the r civil service refused to cote. That would require some 0 troops. Denis Healey, ling with NATO commitments, tbat was "impossible."

e real reasons against direct were perhaps less concrete. lahinet on the lessons of Irish ry. "If there is one thing I learnt," said Jenkins, "it is the English cannot run nd." "It was damned easy to

Makarios to the Seycbelles," Callaghan, recalling Cyprus, t damned hard to get him hack

st of the Lahour Government ission towards the end of July ed on a technical question: ming that troops were to go ne aid of the civil power, on hasis should they do so? The tion of what civil power they

ought to be alding was never really faced.

Sir Elwyn Jones and the law officers produced a "minimum answer" which raised as few principles as possible. The soldiers should go in as "common law constables.

On July 30-31, 1969, the Labour Cahinet held a two-day meeting to wrap up husiness before the summer holidays. Wil-son and Callaghan were given authority to give Chichester-Clark troops if be asked for them. The 'strings" would he worked out

TWO DAYS LATER the consequences of Labour's ambiguous formula began to work themselves out on the Ulater streets. On August 2 an Orange march paraded past the block of Catholic flats, near Belfast city centre, which are ironically named Unity Flats. At the heart of the riot that followed when it leaked as though lowed, when it looked as though two police stations might be over-run, the Belfast police commissioner, Arthur Wolseley, called troops to his aid.

For a few hours about sixty men of the First Queen's, plus a tactical HQ unit, were actually stationed at police headquarters in East Belfast. But Freeland ordered them hack to harracks hefore the fact came out, and the August 3 message log of 39th Brigade (the Ulster force) makes clear the reason, and the Army's interpretation of the formula;

"NO QUESTION OF COMMITTING TROOPS UNTIL ALL METHODS EXHAUSTED BY THE POLICE."

Wolseley and bis chief, Peacocke, questioned Freeland. Did "all methods" mean that the police had to call out the B-Specials before the Army would move? It did.

Even the RUC men were taken ahack. Did Westminster not realise that the effect calling the B-men into Belfast would have on the Cathobics?

As one of Freeland's own officers not long afterwards referred to the B-Specials as "a trigger-bappy bunch of sportsmen," there could be no doubt how be felt. But all he could do was repeat his orders. The consequence of the British Government's position was that before troops could go in, the Stormont Government must be forced into an assault that the Catbolics would neither forgive nor forget.

In the words of one of its memhers, the policy of the Labour Government amounted to "doing anything to avoid direct rule." Yet during the week before the Apprentice Boys' march, the London newspapers were full of stories suggesting the exact

The Financial Times, on August troops would only be used to restore law and order in Ulster if the Northern Ireland Government first agreed to surrender its political authority to Westminster.

The journalists were reporting with perfect accuracy the information which Harold Wilson was feeding into the political lohhy system. "Harold," recollected a Whitehall civil servant, "was huffing and puffing about 'not heing a rubber stamp for Stormont'."

This was a last-minute attempt to bluff the crisis away, the theory heing, apparently, that if the Ulster Cahinet read in the newspapers that Labour policy was the opposite of what it really was, then they might he frightened to ask for troops, and might therefore han the Apprentices parade.

But it is not easy to hluff men who are playing for political survival. On Friday, August 8, Chichester-Clark had an angry session with Callaghan at the Home Office. Chichester-Clark was demanding reserves of CS gas and Army helicopters: Callaghan, supposedly, was "explaining the facts of life" to the Ulster Premier.

"Jimmy more or less told Callaghan to stuff it," said Chichester-Clark's hrother Robin, who sits as a Westminster Unionist MP.

August '69: petrol bombs begin to flare

Over the weekend of August 9/ 10 the Stormont Cabinet learnt that despite Callaghan's sermonising, they would not lose their independence if they called in British troops. The only lasting result of this episode was to convince the Ulstermen that Whitehall only rarely meant what it said, and on Monday, August 11, the Stormont Cabinet met and ratified their decision to let the Apprentices bold their parade.

The decision set off a series of complex and often violent interactions in Derry, Belfast and Whitehall. The week of August 11/16 was when the British public sud-denly came face to face with the fact that there was a part of Britain

where politics could kill. The sheer savagery of the streets was conveyed at the time by television and newspapers. What was barder to distinguisb, let alone convey, in the hloodstained jumble of events, was the sequence that pre-cipitated British power into Ulster.

THE APPRENTICE BOYS' PARADE on August 12, 1969, was not significantly more "provocative" than others in previous years. But to discuss it in degrees of provocation is to imply that it is, like a



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Londonderry 1971: A group of Provisional IRA gunmen give a freelance photographer a rare opportunity to take pictures

students' demonstration in England, a hasically pacific event which may on occasion he taken over by wild spirits.

The Apprentices' parade is a matter of solid citizens celebrating their continued enjoyment of something which they hold to be required for their survival: namely political hegemony over their Catholic fellow-citizens.

It therefore assumed on August 12 its normal form of 5,000 men wearing howler hats (the Orange uniform") marching along the walls of Derry, wblcb enclose the old Protestant town and look down upon the impoverished Catholic Bogside. They were accompanied by bands and bannera, and sang The Boyne and other anti-Catholic

As they went, some people in the parade threw pennies down into the impoverished Catholic Bogside. In August, 1969, after nearly ten months of intense political excite-ment, the Bogslders were not prepared to take insults quietly. It is not clear to us when pennies were replaced hy stones, nor from which side the first stone came.

What matters is that violence was implicit, and that the moment lt erupted it assumed a pattern which the police could not contain.

The Catholics hegan to huild harricades across the entrances to the Bogside. On the roofs of flats and houses, children were put to work making crates of petrol bombs. The RUC drew up on the perimeter of the Bogside, and he-hind them the old city was full of gangs of Protestant youths anxious to follow the police into the Bogaide and teach the Catholics a lesson.

On Tuesday night, and throughout Wednesday violence assumed a ritual form. RUC constables, armed with hatons and riot ahields, made charge after charge into the Bogside. Each time they were repelled hy rocks and petrol hombs.

From the police viewpoint, this was an attempt to restore authority in the face of hooliganism. In the view of the Bogside it was simple self-defence. Samuel Devenney had died three weeks earlier: with his example in mind, it was not necessary to he a radical, but only necessary to he a radical, but only an ordinary family man to want to make sure that there was not another RUC "punitive expedition" into the Bogside.

Throughout Wednesday the attempt to suhdue the Bogside continued, with the police becoming more disorganised.

more disorganised.

There is no doubt that during the rioting the Republican tricolour was flying from several Bogside huildings. To Protestant opinion throughout Ulster, it aeemed obvious that the province was facing a Fenian insurrection.

The next afternoon, as the wind

shifted and hegan to blow CS gas hack into the city's Protestant area, the order went out from the new Prime Minister in Stormont to mobilise the B Specials.

Almost at once these armed and scarcely trained men hegan to mingle with Protestant mobs who

were burning shops in the outlying Catholic pocket of Bishop Street. There would have heen a ferocious clash hetween the Specials and the Bogsiders, if events had continued on this course.

But at 3.30, half-an-hour after the call went out for the B-men, Chichester-Clark had called Downing Street and said that his police could no longer guarantee order in Derry. At the same time a letter from the police chief Peacocke conveyed the same formula to an unsurprised General Freeland.

It was a call—this time unavoidable-for British troops.

Northern Ireland's permanent garrison was not in great strength because earlier that month one of the four battalions had been sent to Kenya. But the police admission that order could no longer be maintained meant they had to be committed at once. At 5 pm that day Thursday, August 14, 1969—the first truckloads of soldiers began rumbling across the River Foyle into Derry.

AS THE POLICE DEPARTED, the Bogsiders cheered. There could he no doubt that the RUC withdrawal waa a short-term Catbolic victory, nor that the news of that cheer reached Belfast the same evening. In Derry, of course, a Catholic victory is always possible, for the Catholics have a local majority and easy access to the border with the Republic. In Bel-fast, the Catholics are outnumbered and hemmed into their ghettoes: traditionally, the Belfast Catholics have heen held hostage for the good behaviour of others elsewhere.

And on Thursday night, the traditional mechanism went into action in Belfast.

The sending of troops into Derry was bound to shatter the last remnants of civil order in Belfast. Because the B-men had to he mohilised hefore there could he a call to the military, the Catholics, in genuine fear, would start to harricade the Falls and Ardoyne ghettoes. Because it meant a defeat for the RUC, it would provoke Protestant attacks on the Catbolic areas, in which the police would be likely to get involved.

Whatever the trigger, there can be no doubt of the ferocity of the violence which reached its apex in Belfast on the night of August 14/15, 1969. Before it was extinguisbed, ten civilians had been killed and 145 civilians and four policemen wounded hy gunfire.

The RUC was in an anxious mood. According to Deputy Commissioner Bradley, intelligence sources said the IRA had plans to pick off selected officers with sniper fire.

(In fact, it was not until October that the first RUC man was killed, and then it was by a Protestant gunman.)

The events of August 14/15 in Belfast are known in Catbolic mythology as "the pogrom", a misuae of history as severe as any Protestant rubbish about the Revolution Settlement. The Searman transcripts disclose nothing akin to the Turkish massacre of the Armenlans: they do disclose, how-ever, the RUC using firearms with such freedom as to quite disqualify it from being called a police force. And the circumstances in which Shoreland armoured cars with Browning machine guns came into play were certainly such as to provide the seeds for myth.

The Shorelands—unarmed—had first heen brought on to the Belfast streets to control rioting on Tuesday. On Wednesday morning Anthony Peacocke, head of the RUC, had consulted with Arthur

Wolseley, the Commissioner for Belfast, and Wolseley's deputy, S. J. Bradley. An immediate order was placed for ten more Shorelands. This decision was certainly Peacocke's, as evidence hefore the Scarman Tribunal shows. But the decision was also taken to arm the existing Shorelands with .30 calibre Browning machine guns, and this no one is prepared to acknowledge,

Bradley told the Tribunal that he and Wolseley recommended to Peacocke that the guns-normally kept to border skirmishes—should he fitted. Peacocke said he could not remember heing asked to take such a decision. They were, how-ever, fitted, and several inexperienced crews were assembled to man them.

Troops enter Belfast and a myth is born

A Browning machine-gun of this sort has a range of about two miles, and fires ten high-velocity bullets every second. It is a sophisticated weapon of war, unsuited for riot

control in a crowded city.

Around midnight on August 14, there was a hattle near the Divis Street section of the Falls Road.

Here, a complex of post-war flats and maisonettes overlooks a mass of Victorian terraces. It is a Catholic area.

A moh from the Protestant Shankill Road, slightly to the north, had come down to attack the St Comgali's Catholic School on Falls Road near the Divis Flats. Shots were being exchanged, both Catholics and Protestants were being wounded, and just as a de-tachment of three Shorelands arrived a Protestant civilian named Herhert Roy was shot.

The police believed that there was at least one man shooting from the Divis Flats. In the opinion of the Divis Flats. In the opinion of District Inspector Cushley, in charge there, it would have heen correct for the Shorelands to fire at the flats, if they could see an "identifiable target." This, even though innocent people in the flats would be endangered. One such person was a nine-year-old hoy named Patrick Rooney, who was sheltering in his hedroom. Head-Constable Gray first told

the armoured car crews they could open fire. To judge from his evidence, Gray was under considerable pressure. "People were ahouting, 'A man is dying, a man is dying. What are you going to do?'"
(The man was Herbert Roy, bleeding to death on the pavement.) Gray's suggestion was that the armoured cars might fire over people's beads: Inspector Cushley amplified this hy saying they could engage "identifiable targets."

Exactly how the cars came to open fire, and what they thought they were firing at, is not clear from the evidence of the crews-who appeared at the Scarman Tribunal under code-names. One man thought there was a machine-gunner by the Divis Flats. Another saw a grenade-thrower. It was quite clear, however, from subsequent investigation that at least eight bursts of Browning fire hit the Divis flats. The guns cannot in practice fire fewer than five rounds in a hurst.

Four hullets entered Patrick Rooney's bedroom, and blew balf his head away.

It should, of course, he said that of the six people killed on that night, several were Protestants like Herbert Roy. But they were killed in Catholic areas: in other words, they were not killed by Catholic mohs going into Protestant districts. And indeed, where police guns and hatons did drive the Catholics off the streets, they were followed over and over again by Protestant mobs setting fire to houses. By Friday morning, around 150 houses, nearly all Catholic, had heen destroyed by fire.

THE FLOW OF EVENTS NOW hegan to suhmerge both Army and politicians. When his troops went into Derry, General Freeland realised they would have to cover Beifast, too. But he told Whitehall that he was so short of men that they would have to be deployed with exceptional care for any hope of success: at least thirty-six hours would be required. The Vice-Chief of the General Staff, Lieut-Gen Fitzgeorge-Balfour, agreed, and the Home Secretary was told that the troops would go into Belfast on Saturday, August 16.

But at noon on Friday, August 15, callaghan had a Press briefing scheduled. With the morning papers carrying the news of the hurning of Belfast, he could hardly have cancelled it. Callaghan hadly needed something to say. "Gentle-men," he announced. "the troops are going into Belfast."

FREELAND GOT THE NEWS OF this ahrupt acceleration of the move into Belfast when he happened to tune in to BBC radio's World at One news programme. Fitzgeorge-Balfour and Roy Hattersley, the Army Minister, heard at the same time, and there was an army more of the same time. an argument of no small propor-tions which culminated in this exchange:

FITZGEORGE - BALFOUR (opposing the move): As an old soldier, let me tell you that time spent on reconnaissance is never wasted.

HATTERSLEY: As a young politician, let me tell you that when the

Home Secretary says troops are going into Belfast, troops are going into Belfast. Two hours later, the soldiers

were desperately trying to get in between the two communities, but without any certainty where one ended and the other began. "We couldn't have been worse off," said Freeland. The Army was going in too late to save the Catholics from the attacks of the night hefore, too early to be prepared against future attacks, and too thin on the ground to be effective. Out of the confusion, another Catholic myth was

On Friday night, a reinforcement hattalion landed at Aldergrove and drove straight to the Crumlin Road —but they were too late. That afternoon Protestant workers had crossed into the fringes of the Falls ghetto to hurn more Catholic houses in Bombay Street. The Army, it was said, had stood hy and let it happen. The truth was that the handful of Welsb soldiers who were in the vicinity did not havethe slightest idea what was going

Despite incidents like this, which were exploited only much later, there were numerous reports about the gratitude with which the Catholics were receiving the troops. especially in Derry. And it is no doubt true that the incursion cut short an offensive which certainly some Protestants were prepared to see claim many more Catholic lives. "If it hadn't been for the —ing British Army" complained one Unionist statesman to the former Prime Minister, now Lord O'Neill, "we would have killed a thousand of them by Saturday."

There is no doubt about the hitterness of some Protestant reaction. (It was not the Catholics. hut Ian Paisley who first compared the British Army to the SS). And this, together with some fine reforming rhetoric from James Callaghan, concealed for a time the underlying reality: that when the Labour Government sent troops to ald "the civil power" in Ulster, they sent them to support the Orange supremacy. In at least one quarter, the truth was realised.

Aboard the Thames houseboat which is his London residence, Captain Lawrence Orr. leader of the Unionist MPs at Westminster and Grand Master of the Grand Orange Council of the World, said: "We're getting the troops, and we're getting them without strings."

A FEW DAYS AFTER BRITAIN, entered its most significant military commitment for a generation, there was a meeting at which the Lahour Cahinet solemnly asked themselves if there might not be some Oxford-academics who could perhaps advise them on Northern Irish affairs. The depth of Ministerial innocence was profound: it is generally held that until 1969 the last. ministerial presence in the pro-vince had been Lahour's 1964 Home Secretary, Sir Frank Soskice, and

that for one afternoon.

Yet the Lahour Government, chiefly through the presence of James Callaghan, managed to give the impression of heing more or less in control of Ulster. This is something that the Tories have failed to do, but in retrospect this has more to do with the fact that Lahour were lucky to loae the General Election before the new season of Orange marches began. and hefore the emergence, late in the drama, of the IRA gunmen.

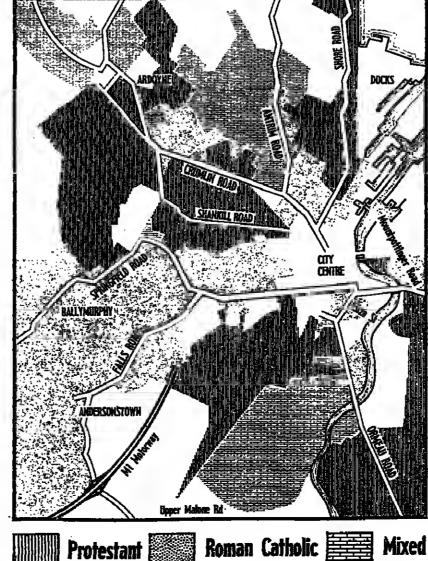
Outflanked by Wilson on the **B-Specials**

The truth is that Labour's policy on Ulster was short-term and limi-ted in objectives. The Cahinet formed a Northern Ireland Com-mittee which included Wilson, Cal-laghan, Healey, Jenkins and Lord Gardiner. But it was concerned in the main with "sorting out the endless disputes between Freeland and the police or between the Ministry of Defence and the Home Office.'

Labour reformed the police and announced social reforms. But what is now seen as the central issue, the Protestant monopoly of Power at Stormont, was never tackled; and to be fair nobody in public life in England was urging Lahour to tackle it. "We ought to bave got round to it early in 1970, hut the Election came and we missed our chance," one of the Ministers involved has reflected to

Lahour made two other errors with whose consequence the Tories have had to live. First, they overestimated their own capacity to force on the Stormont Government the need to make reforms which would he really meaningful, quickly, to the Catholic population. Second, they underestimated the extent to which the very fact of the military presence, even in a "peace-keeping" role, might itself corrode the trust of the community

continued on next page



Protestant Belfast: the critical religious divisions

continued from preceding page and leave the way open for the ruthless exploitation of new senses of grievance.

Indeed, the first tangihle result of Labour policy was a misunderstanding which almost destroyed the authority of James Chichester-Clark, their supposed agent of reform.

On August 19, 1969, James Chichester-Clark, escorted by Brian Faulkner, went to London for a five-hour hargaining session with Harold Wilson, James Callaghan and Denis Healey. The outcome was the famous "Downing Street Declaration." which committed both governments to reform in inousing, employment and civil liberties. But it turned out that what was not written down was what really mattered.

Discussing strategy before the Coichester-Clark, mceting. Faulkner and Rohert Porter, the new Ulster Minister for Home Affairs, had realised that Labour would want the B-Specials disoanded. They also agreed that it would be political suicide to agree. They devised a scheme, and when the B-men came uo. Chichester-Clark sprang it. Why not, he proposed, put hoth the police and the B-Specials under Army command?

"I think you could fairly say."
he reported later, "that a pin
might have been heard to drop." The three Lahour men retired to consider this suspicious surrender: when they returned, accepting it, Chichester-Clark thought that he was home. He agreed to their suggestion that the B-Specials should also be "phased out" of riot control.

The meeting broke up just as ITN's News at Ten was beginning. and Wilson went on at once to announce that "the B-Specials are being phased out." Horrified seing phosed out." Horrified viewers in Uister took this to mean dishardmen. disbandment-which was exactly what it did mean in the mind of Denis Healey at least.

Of course, it was not what Chichester-Clark had in mind, But he was at the other end of the studio, and he did not hear what Wilson was saying. Therefore, Wilson was saying. Therefore, when he followed Wilson on to the programme and muttered a few standard sentiments, he appeared to acquiesce in the destruction of the B-men. He had no idea what he had done-or what had been done to him-until he landed at Belfast Alrport in the early hours and was met by his incredulous wife, who had watched the pro-

At once, a feeling of doom overcame Chichester-Clark. In retrospect, he feels that he never really recovered from the damage the episode did him. He just ahout -managed to quell the inevitable revolt among the Stormont Unionists by handing out assurances on the future of the E-men, but in the Downing Street talks he had agreed to the idea that Lord Hunt soould be appointed to look into the organisation of the Ulster

When, on October 10, 1969, Lord Hunt recorded, and recommended that the P-nien indeed be disbanded, it merely seemed that Chichester-Clark had been party to

the section of the se Freeland gives the rioters a bloody nose

THE HUNT REPORT CAME AS AN appalling shock to Protestant opinion, hecause moreover it recommended that the regular RUC should he sweepingly reformed and disarmed. Its release on a Friday night was admirably timed to fit in with the weekly rhythms of Belfast violence (a mistake which her fast violence (a mistake which has not heen repeated), and it evoked riots from the Protestant Shankill moh as had as anything since 1922. An RUC inspector was killed: no policeman, surely, could die a more

ironie death than to be shot down by a moh protesting against disarmament of his own force. But the most potent thing about these riots was the manner in which the Army put them down. It illustrates, outside the Catholic context, the effects which follow when an army is pressed into service as

a police force.
The Army claimed later that the rioters fired more than 1,000 rounds from weapons which included a machine-gun and several sub-machine-guns. Even if that figure is a little high, there can he no doubt that the Shankill riots were a considerable affray. Equally, there is no doubt that the Army's reaction was vigorous. "We gave them a hloody nose," said Freeland.
The heartiness of that euphem-

ism hegins to convey the difference between civilian and military scales of violence, for the "hloody nose" amounted to two Protestants shot dead by Army marksmen, and a large number injured.
Edward Bawman, a 32-year-old

plumber's mate, was one of the injured. Bawman and two friends were among those accused in court of disorderly behaviour. An Army sergeant said that he had seen three men throwing stones: when they flew down a side street, he was ordered to pursue and arrest them.

Bawman said in court that he and the other two had been talking outside his house when soldiers charged down the street. fled indoors to avoid trouble. Seconds later the soldiers hurst in, aud the evidence of violence was not arguable: Bawman had a broken arm, and at the hearing another was still in hospital with a fractured skull.

"They beat us and beat us and beat us," he said. The case against

Bawman and his friends was dismissed because the magistrates could find no clear pattern in the evidence, except that violence bad clearly heen used and the accused

men bad heen the recipients. The ruggedness of the military approach to law and order was one thing. There were also signs that its application might he arbitrary: a point which can be made by looking at some of the cases in which

ing at some of the cases in which evidence was given by Sergeant William Power of the Third Battalion, Light Infantry.

Sergeant Power, clearly an outstanding soldier, won the BEM for his courage during the Shankill riots. He gave evidence in at least a dozen cases—mostly charges of disorderly bebaviour—arising from them. In four, convictions were overturned on appeal, when striking inconsistencies emerged from Army evidence. from Army evidence.

The Army gets down the barricades

There was the case of Cyril Brinkley, a labourer aged thirty-one. Sergeant Power said that ahout midnight he saw Brinkley come forward from a crowd of ahout 800 and throw a petrol bomb. Power said be had then dasbed forward

and arrested Brinkley.
Brinkley told, in detail, a different story which the magistrate did not believe hut the higher court

After watching Match of the Day en television, I was out for a walk about midnight when I heard someooe say that a man had heen shot. I went to Mansfield Street, where I saw a man who I knew lying on the ground.

I took a white cloth and eventually reached the Shankill Road, where I went up to a military barriwhere I went up to a military darri-cade and asked if I could phone for an ambulance... I was told to shut up. The next thing I new I was lying on the ground. My face was husted, also my right eye.... The nearest I ever got to a petrol bomb was seeing them on TV

When we subsequently checked the Army log for that night, October 11/12, we found corroboration for Brinkley's story.

Such incidents do not remotely justify lan Palsley's claim at the time that the British Army was emulating the SS. They do not show that Sergeant Power was deliberately lying. What they do suport is the reasoned complaint of a senior police officer that "the Army quite often had no idea who they had arrested, when or where."

This is scarcely surprising, for soldlers are not trained to make arrest and note evidence. As a result, the Army can he used for community pacification only with certain clear risks to relations hetween the community and the Executive, something that few people in or out of Whitehall had taken on board in 1969. Mr Enocb Powell emphasised the point in a speech yesterday, but even now it

sounds perverse.
In 1969 the relations thus put at risk were between the Protestant and the ruling power. It was not until the start of this year that the corrosive impact of the Army hegan to hear upon the Catbolics.

The British Army is composed of decent, honourable and welltrained men, but given this intrinsic unsuitability for the job it is irrelevant to say that "no other army could have shown such restraint, or to compare it favourably with American behaviour in Vietnam. Towards the end of 1969 there were several behind-the-scenes disputes ahout this hasic question, between General Freeland and Sir Arthur Young, the City of London police-man sent out, after the Hunt Report, to take over the RUC from Anthony Peacocke and civilianise it.

Freeland's original orders in August had been to command and task" the RUC as well as the Army. Young, when he arrived, got that changed, though he had to threaten resignation, and Free-land's responsibility hecame to "co-ordinate" Army and pobce. Young and Freeland did not always see eye to eye on what this meant, hut there was no direct way to resolve conflicts, hecause the British Government was similarly divided. Healey ran the Army, Callaghan ran the police, and Callaghan, jealous of the Home Office's role, saw to it that plans for a joint Ulster Department were

scrapped. In theory, difficulties should have been solved at Stormont's Joint Security Committee, chaired by Rohert Porter, with Freeland and Young as its most powerful members. But Freeland had been given sole charge of "security operation" hy the Downing Street Declaration, and be felt that this entitled him to mount road-blocks. searches; vehicle curfews and the like without necessarily consulting the committee.

IN SEPTEMBER THE ARMY HAD a signal victory in its volatile relations with the Catholics. It got the harricades down-by talking with the IRA, still in its peaceful

The Unionists complained furiously, and accurately, that the Army was negotiating with the IRA. But there was very little choice about this, unless the Army wanted to fight its way in and destroy the harricades itself (which was just what the Unionists wanted

In negotiating to get the Falls barricade down, Freeland's chief of staff. Brigadier Tony Dyhall, had a certain number of contacts to work through. On the Belfast "Peace Committee," he had met a Falls Road priest named Fr Patrick Murphy, who bad close contacts with the CCDC, which was largely Belfast 1971: burned Protestant houses in the Ardoyne.

DELOG HINE OF HIS

dominated by Jim Sullivan of the

On Saturday, September 6, Freeland himself went to the upstairs room of St. Peter's Presbytery on the Falls Road to meet Fr Murphy, a busicessman named Tom Conaty (another Peace Council contact), Jim Sullivan himself and what Murphy called "six or eight good men and true," who accompanied Sullivan.

Disastrously, in the Army view, news of the meeting reached Tony Geraghty of The Sunday Times, and next day we carried a report that the Army was negotiating with the IRA. It was one of those hard cases where a true report has unhappy consequences. That night, there was a Protestant riot in Belfast, and on Monday, September 8, Chichester Clark had to go on television and say that the harricades were an act of defiance, and must come down in twenty-four bours.

Both Army and Catholic leaders were horrified, and everyone began to play for time. The idea came up of a delegation to Callaghan, and after hasty factional dehate, a formidable team was assembled: Conaty and Murphy of the Peace Council; Paddy Devlin and Paddy Sullivan, both MPs in the Catholic minority at Stormont: Gerry Fitt minority at Stormont; Gerry Fitt, a colleague at Stormont and also the Westminster MP for Belfast West; Jim Sullivan from the CCDC (or the IRA) and a lawyer named Jim McSparren. Callagban agreed to see this gathering at 2 pm on Thursday, and in the meantime the threat of harricade removal was beld over.

The meeting lasted seven hours. Callaghan said that he couldn't see Sullivan, hecause of the rumpus over The Sunday Times story, so Sullivan and Paddy Kennedy repaired to the Irish Club. (According to Conaty, they later came hack secretly to meet Callaghan in his ante-room.) Agreement was reached, with Callaghan's personal assurance that if the harricades came down there would he soldiers at each end of every street to prevent Protestant incur-

weekend was spent trying to sell this deal to the rest of the CCDC, in the face of obstruction from men like Billy McKee and Francis Card, who were soon to emerge as leaders of the Provisional IRA. On Monday, when the Army was getting desperate, Fr Murphy had to call in his hishop, Dr Philhin, to work over the CCDC leadership.

Just before midnight, Brigadier Dyball rang Murphy, and the priest said it looked all right for Tuesday morning, but not too early for God's sake. Murpby still needed time to explain things, to get some sleep, and get hack on the street for the demolitloo.

They agreed on 11 am. Then Dyball called back to suggest 9 am. Murphy said it was too early-even when the Bishop called, at Free-land's instigation, also to ask for 9 am. Murpby fell into bed at 5.30, to be awakened at 8.30 with the news that the Army had arrived.
When Murphy refused to come

out, the Army waited patiently till 11 am, when Dr Philbin turned up and the demolition began. In front of the TV cameras, the Bishop received a long denunciation from one of the future Provisionals, but all the barricades were down by

Wednesday morning.

Ten days later, three Catbolic houses were hurnt, and the harricades went up again. This time Murphy negotiated direct with Freeland, and once more they were removed.

THAT SUCH A RAW-EDGED relationship between the Army and the Catholics should have survived through the autumn and into 1970 was an amazing feat of human relations. But the underlying danger remained—the fact that no Army, nowever well it conducts itself, is really adapted for police work.

Arthur Young, the police chief, continued to argue that the pre-sence of the Army on the streets kept the tension screwed up and made it virtually impossible to get any civilian policing under way.
"My task," Young used to say,
"is to talk the police back into the

Falls," a piece of sbortband for a complex political problem.

The Unionist, and the general Protestant position was that when

the Army had arrived in August and separated the two communi-ties, it had "expelled" the police from the Catholic areas. These were the famous "no-go" areas behind the barrieades, with which

Ian Paisley made such play.
Since the Army bad expelled the police from the Falls, said the Unionists, the Army must somehow put them hack. The truth was that the RUC bad not patrolled the Falls area for five years, except in pairs of armed Land Rovers—indeed, in the days of Home Affairs Minister Craig they had close a station in the Falls, just as in the Bogside of Derry. But although Freeland, Young and Porter all knew this, none of them

could say it publicly.

The first task was to somebow win the Catholics' confidence, and Young's policy was simply to talk to anyone. Seated heneath tricolour flags, listening to beery Republican songs, Young got an ovation from the Central Citizens' Defence Committee above a har in the Lower Falls, and if he beard the sound of previous RUC chiefs revolving in their graves be gave no sign.

The method scarcely commended itself to Protestant opinion, and in mid-October, 1969, with Young in

fined a baton charge, in RUC terms, as "each policeman drawing his baton, and striking the nearest memher of the public") hut also under strength, out of date, and demoralised by having been placed

under Army command. It was easy enough to restore formal independence, and with a little more difficulty the RUC was persuaded to drop the distinction of being the only armed police force

in Britain. But to get the force back in charge of the streets was another matter. Here, Freeland effectively had the final say, and he neither agreed with Young's optimism agreed with Young's optimism about the RUC changes, nor saw the argument that the Army's presence on the streets actually hindered further RUC improve-

The Army thought RUC staff work semi-literate ("You couldn't get them to number paragraphs," said one of Freeland's officers, "hecause they used to write like Mark Twain—start a new paragraph when you feel like a drink"), and they thought its intelligence was years out of date. But basically they considered the RUC as not really a police force at all, but an undisciplined para-

group reported in the early days of January, 1970, that it was time to make an end of Special Powers, at least in the form in which it stood.

The Act, they said, was demonstrably despotic, and much of it meaningless, or unenforceable, or poth. Some especially useless additions bad been made during the Craig regime: membership of "Republican clubs" had been made illegal, and the sale of the IRA paper, the United Irishman, had

been proscribed. The first was unenforceable, there heing no sensible way of defining a Republican club. The second was higotry, since on the whole the United Irishman (the voice of the Official, or "political" IRA) was scarcely more inflam-matory than such Protestant journals as the Newsletter, Belfast's

respectable morning paper.
(An anecdote illustrates the flavour of Newsletter thought: the paper was, and is, fond of advocat-"firm measures" to deal with ing "firm measures" to deal with Catholic disorder. One day, a highranking British officer was sufficiently annoyed to get the editor. Cowan Watson, into a conversational corner and make him reveal just wbat "measures" he bad in mind. At last, the astounded officer understood Watson to suggest that perhaps a few Catholic hostages could he taken, and if necessary sbot. Confirming this to us later, Watson said that be thought the

Belfast 1971: Catholic housewives in militant Ballymurphy

London for the day, Porter announced that the police were going hack into the Falls—if necessary, with military backing. Porter was uoder immense hack-hench pressure at the time, hecause this was just after Lord Hunt's verdict on the B-Specials.

Trying to repair the damage, Young spent the next day touring the Falls. Unfortunately, television cameras caught him talking to Jimmy Sullivan, the CCDC and IRA leader. Protestant outrage was little soothed by the fact that the IRA bad still not yet made a single aggressive move.

What drove Young to such risks was shortage of time. He knew the "honeymoon" with the Catholics could not last while executive power lay with Protestant Stormont, and in November he pro posed a hold solution to Freeland The hasic riot squad, he suggested. should he 100-200 soldiers armed only with batons, plus 100 policemen similarly equipped.

Porter seized on the Idea. He

wanted unarmed troops-" batons and gym sboes"-to accompany RUC men on patrols into Catholic areas. Gradually, he helieved, it would be possible to withdraw the soldiers.

In retrospect it looks a risk worth the taking: it might just bave appeased Porter's back-benchers without alarming the Catholics.

Freeland's reaction, bowever, to hoth original idea and elahoration was outright refusal. "Soldiers in riot situations," Freeland told the Joint Security Committee, "must carry guns, and show they mean husiness." A man with a gun, of course, means only one kind of husiness—but in the end, that is the husiness the Army is in.

Granted, Freeland had plenty to go on apart from military convention. There was a question whether the RUC was yet fit for such a task. Young had arrived to find a force which was not only partisan and disposed to violence (be once deThe impression had been first created when Army officers dis-covered how the RUC had used their armoured cars on the Falls Road. And it was strengthened when, at Young's request, they cleared the RUC armoury at Sprucefield, "We took enough out of there to equip a division," said an officer.

If the RUC cut loose again, Freeland feared, the Army's own knife, edge relationship with the Catholic minority would be imperilled.

1970—and the calm is deceptive

AS 1969 DREW TO A CLOSE, THE Lahour Government still managed to maintain a confident demeanour, This was largely hecause of Callag-

han's deftness.

Ulster dropped out of the headlines, but the quiet was dangerously deceptive—and perilous in itself, for it induced a false sense of security in the British Government and in British public opinion. Whitehall was congratulating itself on the excellence of the troops' relations with the Catholic population —which was, of course, a simple inverse product of the fact that relations were at that stage had hetween the Army and the Protestants.

And nobody appreciated that re-lations with the Catholica could not for much longer be maintained hy friendly soldiers while the mechanism of Unionist supremacy re-

The Downing Street Declaration of August, 1969, had committed both governments, in theory, to a series of reforms. These took in all the demands of the Civil Rights movement, all the more of the con-cessions O'Neill had made: fair housing practice, new houndaries and adult suffrage in local elections, fair employment laws, the disarming of the RUC, the setting up of an ombudsman system and a civilian police council. But these were, of course, exclusively legis-lative reforms, which were—hopefully-to he passed by an unreformed Stormont.

In Ulster, where a sectarian block vote has given permanent power to a single party, there has always been a strong case in Ulster for proportional representation. One academic who, at this time, passed on to Lahour the tip that even the IRA might consider this a major concession, was given a cool reception hy Callaghan's understudy, Shirley Williams. "Think what Jeremy Thorpe and the Liherals would make of it," he

Lahour hegan to lose its sense of urgency, and with it a grasp of the scale of change needed. Callaghan himself was affected by the mood.

One of his first acts after the

troops went in had heen to instigate the setting-up of reform working parties. By the end of 1969 a small group under the Ulster Attorney-General, Basil Kelly, had spent four months examining the Special Powers Act—the keystone of the system of supremacy.

Perhaps surprisingly, Kelly's

context might he that "hy trying to he more humane now, one was leading to greater inhumanity later." Attorney-General Kelly's work-

ing party advised that out of the Special Powers Act, only the power of internment should be kept—but instead of heing dependent upon the signature only of the Minister of Home Affairs, it should, under a new Act, hecome possible to introduce it only with the prior consent of Parliament. Virtually everything else, such as the right to suspend inquests, and the police right to bold a man indefinitely on suspicion, should be scrapped.

Apparently, Kelly and his colleagues feared that Lahour would want to repeal the Special Powers Act entire: therefore, this large series of concessions was offered to preserve the internment power in a usable form. If so, they overestimated Labour's reforming zeal. So extensive a remodelling of the

Act required Westminster approval: and this Callaghan refused to give. He was confronted with a golden opportunity to make a gesture to the Catholics which the Protestants would accept. Incredibly, he turned it down. Rather than drafting a new Act, be said, would it not he better to "let the old Act fall into disuse?"

It must have been a rosy future James Callaghan saw, in which Special Powers could "fall into

ANY INSTANT OF CALM IN Ulster is enough to generate hundredweights of official optimism. People discover that the worst is over or—more recently—that the gunman is heing mastered. One of the clearer voices raised in this cause during the peaceful early days of 1970 was that of Oliver Wright the diplomat who had been Wright, the diplomat who had been serving as Harold Wilson's representative in Ulster. As Wright's tour of duty ended in March, he gave an ebullient Press conference.
"Cheer up!" was his message.

"Things are better than you think." He was, of course, mistaken. But Britain was preoccupied with the June 18 General Election campaign, and its sequel in a new Tory Government, as the balance of tension hegan to change drama-tically in Ulster.

Wright's successor, Ronald Burroughs, saw at once that danger Ronald sprang from the new series of Protestant marches due to start in June and the trouble hegan with great promptitude on June 3, 1970, when one of the first of the marches was making its way hack from the City Centre along the Crumlin Road.

The route's march would take it right along the soutbern houndary of the Ardoyne, an isolated hut therefore militant Catholic sector. Indeed, the march was heading for two sensitive spots: the mouth of Hooker Street, full of hurnt-out houses, and the Ardoyne Catholic Church which is cut of from the Church, which is cut off from its parish by the width of the Crumlin Road.

The colonel locally in charge got his first intimation when he saw the march coming up the Crumlin Road—somehow, the police had not told him of the route. Improvising, he tried to divert the marchers at Camhrai Street, a couple of hundred yards hefore the Ardoyneand found himself with two nights of Protestant rioting.

A deeply worried Joint Security

Committee met at Stormor Wednesday, June 24, to conside next weekend's Protestant may Proposed routes went past-fit many predictable trouble For example, one was along (Street, which forms the nor boundary of the Catholic Clc This would take it right past bay Street burnt out in 19 would inevitably cause fight but the routes of Ulster ma are difficult to change, he each one is based on a s closely-argued territorial

dents. Ronald Burroughs and F Young of the RUC thought th only course was to han the ma Both had excellent Catholic tacts, and had been warned t the Protestants were allow march over the ground of previous "victories," there he attempts to repel Brigadier Hudson, Freeland', Chief of Stati, seems to ha clined to this view. But the Minister, Major Chichester-maintained, exactly as he ha previous year, that his foli would destroy him if the m: were banned.

Freeland made the vital cor tion. He said that the Prote would march whether lega not. Legal marches would s he easier to control, and acci to one account be told the mittee: "It is easier to push through the Ardoyne than Shankill." In other words, Catholics don't like it, they lump it.

Freeland's attitude was the the eod, the Army must show was boss. Burroughs, as a lomat, was more conciliator knew that technically the Cat bad no legal right to try to Protestant marchers, hut he understood that fear is str than respect for legal technic. Next evening, after a din

the Wellington Park Burroughs took the Catholic l Tom Conaty, aside in the car and told him of the Security mittee's decision. Conaty, wh hy now chairman of the CCD organisation he had originally shy of hecause of its "Republ connections) knew that this illegal "defenders" (ie, IRA would offer their services t Catholic ghetto-dwellers: it point which Burroughs also i stood. Burroughs told Conaty th

would do all he could to go decision changed, and woul his personal access to the F Prime Minister, At mid Burroughs got a call throu Edward Heath, who had then in Downing Street just eight Burroughs told Heath that shed over the weekend was inevitable-unless Heath st in and banned the Prot marches. Heath listened t and said that he would consu new Home Secretary, Res Maudling. They decided t nothing.

EARLY ON SATURDAY thou. of Orangemen made their w groups across the city toward Shankill Road, where the Orange parade was lo hegin. groups had their bands, and singing Orange songs. (O songs vary from the tradi Boyne and the Sash, to more raising freelance efforts, suc 'If guns are made for sho then skulls are made to c You've never seen a better than with a bullet in bis hack.

The first trouble was st between Protestant and Ca crowds on the Catholic Spring Road. This led ioto a battle o nearhy Ballymurphy estate het Catbolic youths and the Army fired numerous CS canisters the estate, but with relatively effect. There was rioting, mo less severe, all over Bo throughout the day: the Army stretched perilously thin, ar

all 276 people were injured. But it was the two sho affrays which were really ser The first was in the Ardoyne. it began when an Orange I marched up the Crumlin past the hurnt huildings Hooker Street. They ther treated a little way into Pa Street, on the Protestant sid the road, and stoning h between crowds on either side

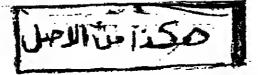
Heath ushers in the days o **Tory silence**

Quite suddenly, gunfire hi out, and there were exchanges roughly thirty minutes. At the three Protestants lay dead. W five Ardoyne men were tried i acquitted) on murder charges. police gave evidence that a gr of gunmen emerged suddenly f the mouth of Hooker Street fired without warning into the testant crowd. The local Provisional commander is equ adamant that the first shots ca from the Protestant side.

The second eugagement he in the East Belfast ghetto ca the Short Strand, or Seafo Street, which is even smaller more exposed than the Ardo one pocket of about 6,000 Callics among 60,000 Protestaots the east side of the Lagan Riv The key to this small area is Matthew's Church and churchy? which stands on Newtownards Ro facing a group of tough Protesti streets to the north.

One is Gertrude Street, who Orange Band is famous for its z and repertoire. As the band pass St Matthew's on its way hon someone flaunted a Tricolour fro Seaforde Street, and the ston began to fly. A few shots we

continued on next page



ed from preceding page hout anybody being hurt. gs died down quite sudit the scene was set for a

was more shooting, again, around 10 pm. Shortly ds a Protestant group set fire to the church with : ombs: the sexton's house. was set alight. By this e Stormont MP. Paddy was there, and he went unt Pottinger RUC station to ask for protection for ch. He was told that the as already over-stretched est of the river, and notbi be done.

n the scenc were the Belgade commander of the nal IRA, Billy McKee; the ultalion commander Billy id his followers; and some reelances with guns. At the time that Kennedy the police station, Ketly t he approached a groun temen in the Newtownards d asked them to do someprotecting hut they refused.

goes on that he then hed the officer in charge nall army patrol, but was You can stew in your own Whether all the details of exchanges are accurate is say, hut whatever was the the Ardoyne carlier, the en in the Short Strand secm to have had only re intentions.

11 pm, Protestant under covering fire from sets to the north, began to the church with petrol Kelly and his men, estabamong the graveatones, to shoot back, and Billy joined in the battle, over strongly-voiced objections.

was a breach of the rules See in any local situation. ie chief of staff is supposed r to the local commander.) shooting went on until when the Army at last

 By then two Protestants en killed: another two died from their injuries, and more were wounded. (As ackers, the Protestants were ire exposed.

ee himself bad also been ly wounded: he and another onal called McIlhone sudcame face-to-face with a ant gunman who had actuot inside the churchyard. in opened fire with a carbine. McKee. McIlhone hesitated atal moment. The Protestant n had faster reflexes or nhihitions. He shot McIlbone b the chest.

fact that so long a gun-

hattle could go on was, of course, a simple failure by the Army in its basic task of getting in between the two sides. Catholic imagination soon added new dimensions: it was said in the Short Strand that the Army had sealed the bridges over the river, so that the attackers could finish the task at leisure. The truth was that, just as Kennedy had been told the Army was just so busy in West Belfast that no one was spare to look the other

Surveying the wreckage of the weekend, which claimed six lives in all, and £500,000-worth of damage, Ronald Burroughs said to a friend: "That was the greatest miscalculation I have ever seen made in the course of my whole life." But there was worse to come, very shortly.

Maudling: What a bloody awful country

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY, Reginald Maudling, had a chance to help retrieve things when he arrived in Belfast the following Tuesday, June 30, for a quick visit. But unlike Callaghan, Maudling could not even manage a belpfully emollient presence. "Tell me," said one of those who met Maudling, "is he really as innocent as be seems? He didn't appear tu grasp the first thing of what was

Maudling's own feelings were made clear as his plane gathered height on the way back to London. "For God's sake bring me a large Scotch," he said. "What a bloody awful country."

At about the time Maudling boarded his plane on July 1, a small group of men approached the occupant of 24 Balkan Street, a terrace house in one of the maze of streets threading the Lower Falls Catholic enclave in the centre of Belfast.

They were from the leadership of the "Official" wing of the IRA. (The Falls, the main Catholic ghetto, is the bomeland of the Officials—the more aggressive Provisionals being dominant in the outlying areas.) The occupant of No. 24 was an "auxiliary," which No. 24 was an "auxiliary," which is to say be was not a member of the "Officials" but that, in the aftermath of the burnings of August, 1969, he bad volunteered to do some arms drill in case a Falls militia were needed.

The Officials asked this man to store a load of arms. The auxiliary was horrified. He had a wife and children; and this was more than be had bargained for. Reluctantly, he agreed-on condition that the arms stayed only 24 hours. The consignment was 15 pistols, a Schnieisser submachine-gun (a World War Two relic, minus magazine and assorted animunition.

When the 24 hours were up, the Officials said there had been a mixup. On the morning of July 3, therefore, when the auxillary left for work, his wife went once more to the Officials. They reassured her: the arms would be removed after

But the next visitors to No. 24 were not the IRA. Shortly after 4.30 pm a police car and four or five Army trucks roared into Balkan Street. While the Royal Scots soldiers sealed the street, the police began to search the house.

That account of the background to the Balkan Street arms haulthe biggest in the past two years— was pieced together later by a local priest. It fits in with the Army's subsequent analysis.

The infurmation on Balkan Street came to the Army from police raids in Hammer-London, on July 2, which themselves produced four Bren light machine-guns, 12 riftes and 17,000 rounds of assorted ammunition. On July 3 the CID officer who had led the Hammersmith raids arrived in Ulster. The troops moved into Balkan Street only bours later.

No doubt they were glad to get a good tip about illegal arms. But it seems doubtful that anyone at Army HQ in Lisburn had considered the cumulative effect of arms raids on this most sensitive of Catbolic areas, only six days after the maybem following the Orange parades, which it was known the Army had forced through. Against a hack-ground of open jubilation by the Stormont Unionists at the Tory election triumph in England, it did not need an overly paranoid Catholic to discern a politicalmilitary plot.

IRONICALLY IT IS EASIER in retrospect to see the affair for what it was: not the result of new Tory pressure, but just the reverse-the lack of any political pressure at all. Under Labour scarcely a day had passed without, say the Army Minister, Roy Hattersley, on the phone querying decisions as apparently trivial as the use of the water cannon. Freeland now had freedom and liked it: "Not so many backseat drivers," he said approv-

But the Tory silence, if it pleased Freeland, fretted some of his col-



leagues. "When you're in unknown territory, it is useful to have native is how it was put hy General Anthony Farrar-Hockley, Commander Land Forces under Freeland Possibly, the Lahour Cabinet would have banned the Orange marches—anyway, some members now say they would bave. Almost certainly, they would have played Balkan Street more circumspectly (and the whole issue, of course, would have looked different in their hands).

If Balkan Street was stamped with political naivety, however, the dizzy escalation of the search into a two-day curfew over the whole Falls area was a series of straightforward military misadventures.

The Balkan Street search was completed by about 5.45: the troops were leaving. But crowds bad inevitably gathered all over the Falls. As the last truck drew away, was stoned.

Where trouble is brewing, the Army stays around, on the theory that military presence damps it

Obstacle of the oath

down. The practice at least as often than not, is that the military presence both increases the tension and provides a handy target. Anyway, when the stones hit the last truck, its troops dismounted—and once more faced the crowd.

مكذا من الاصل

The only distinct thread in the subsequent confusion is that the Army over-reacted. Local residents say CS gas was used in two streets almost immediately, though the Army log puts the first canisters at around 7 pm. When it came, the gas terrified people. The Army were using new multiple dischargers to clatter clusters of canisters -some with such force that they soared over the roofs into neighbouring and relatively peaceful

The tiny bouses provided no refuge from the choking clouds.
"The women were white-faced with panic by pouring in troops to reinhad helped to get the barricades down). The Army added to the panic by pouring in troops to reinforce the original beleaguered lorry-load.

A shipment of raw troops had just arrived in Belfast and were waiting in lorries for dispersal. They were sent in—"and they were absolutely terrified." the Chief of the Brigadier Staff, Brigadier Hudson, admitted later.

Until about 7 pm things remained more or less under control, because Brigadier Hudson was directing events from a helicopter. Suddenly, Hudson and pilot heard a loud clang in the airframe and the pilot, thinking it might be the impact of a bullet, put the machine down in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

By the time Hudson was on the move again, things were out of control, with confused troops crowding into the area, bumping into each other and firing more and more CS gas.

The inhabitants, alarmed at such disorganised behaviour, took it for an invasion. By 8.30, nail bombs and petrol bombs were being thrown, and two, perhaps three grenades were thrown, injuring five of the Royal Scots. Shooting also began - and some of it seems to have been random shooting by the soldiers.

By 10 pm Freeland believed that the only way to stop widespread bloodshed was to get everyone off the streets. He declared a curfew over the whole Falls area, and he did not lift it until Sunday morning, 35 bours later.
The decision was entirely Free-

land's own. He did not consult the rest of Stormont's Security Committee, let alone Westminster. Had Young, the police chief, been consulted, he could only bave said, anyway, what was soon all too clear —which was that Freeland did not bave the legal authority to impose a curfew. (For this reason, none of the Falls people arrested for curfew-breaking were prosecuted.) But while the curfew lasted, the

Army took the opportunity to conduct a house-to-house search of the whole area—and this obvious military course also contained some slight political element. Freeland was under numerous pressures from Chichester-Clark, and inso-far as Maudling's brief visit had dealt with policy matters at all, it had been to suggest that the Army might do a little more to make Chichester-Clark's life easier.

Area searches were a device close to Chichester-Clark's beart: normally, the military refused to consider them on the grounds that the opprobrium incurred out-weighed any advantage. But since they had incurred the opprobrium anyway, Chichester-Clark might as well be given a leg up. Just as the soldiers had always prophesied, the

returns were not large—especially if it was considered as the arsenal of 30,000 people supposedly bent

THE COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF

upon violent conspiracy. For this haul, the Army paid a very high price. Four civilians were dead: one run over by the Army, and three shot. None of the dead was alleged to be connected with the IRA, but it is perhaps fortunate, in view of the volume of

fire, that more people did not die. Illegal confinement, summary search and exposure to unprecedented amounts of CS gas outraged large sections of the Falls Road

population. But on top of this, men from two of the regiments involved, the Black Watch and the Devon and Dorsets, were accused of smashing up and sometimes looting the houses they searched. General Farrar-Hockley, after a rigorous in-quiry, came to the conclusion that this had indeed happened, even though he could not get the evidence to justify charges. (He found that although the Falls Road citizens wanted to vent their wrath against the Army, they would not identify individual soldiers, out of a traditional distaste for "felonsetting" and informing.)

The writer Conor Cruise O'Brien was in the Falls Road when the confined people came boiling out of their homes on Sunday morning. An Army helicopter was cruising by, with a British officer calling through a loudspeaker: "We are your friends, we are here to belp vou." Men and women alike shook their fists and hurled stones impotently at the machine.

Father Murphy saw an abrupt change in many of his parishioners.
"Women who had been giving soldiers cups of tea, those very same women, were now out on the streets shouting: 'Go bome, you bums, go bome

It was not quite the end of relations between the Army and the Catholics, but was the decisive change. From then on, it was all, or nearly all, downhill. Brigadier Hudson, who saw all too clearly what had happened, called a meeting of community leaders on the day the curfew was lifted. "Let's keep talking." be said. "What's the use?" be was asked.

Not everybody in Ulster was upset and angry, though. As the Falls Road arms baul was displayed in the yard of Terence Street police station, the Stormont Home Affairs Minister, Wiliam Long, squeezed the arm of a young constable. "It's

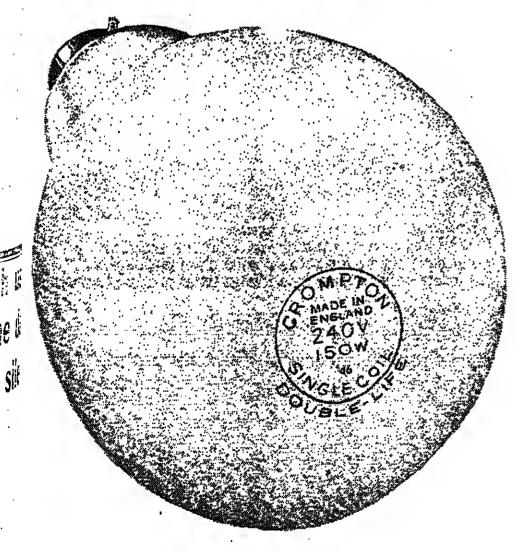
a grand day for us," be said.
It was indeed: the Army had been "turned round." The next development was to draw the Army itself into the corrupt mechanism of the Orange supremacy.

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NEXT WEEK: The slide to internment

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land bave still not been given any official reason for their detention without trial. Although the Act provides

for a quasi-judicial review of internment orders, it is now clear that this procedure is not judicial in any real sense.

So far less than 10 per cent of those interned have volun-

THE VAST majority of 400 people beld under the Special

Powers Act in Northern Ire-

tarily gone before Internment Advisory Committee, which makes recommendations to Stormont on possible release. There is little sign of this proportion getting any higher.

Mr Christopher Napier, a Belfast solicitor who represents several internees at the Long Kesb camp, said: "There is now wbat amounts to a hoycott of the Advisory Committee among most internees. They regard it not as a judicial body but as an extension of the interrogation procedure."

The Stormont regime, as part of its justification for internment, has laid great emphasis on the impartiality of this committee. And its personnel is distinguished enough. The chairman Judge James Brown, is an experienced County Court judge, and his two assistants Philip Dalton, an English Roman Catholic with a long record of judicial work in the colonies, and R. N. Berkeley, a Belfast businessman, are both men of moderate

It is not, however, the men that are complained of so much as the procedure
I The committee is not obliged to set out the allega-

tions against the accused or to tell him of the evidence against him. The burden is on the internee not only to establish his innocence but also to imagine what he might be guilty of. According to those who have gone before him. Judge Brown's conventional opening remark is: "Why do you think you are here?"

2 The hearing is private and the internee is not allowed any legal representation when he meets the committee. 3 The internee is given no

clue as to the identity of his accusers though Jndge Brown may refer from time to time to security dossiers on his desk. 4 The committee cannot implement release, it can make only recommendations to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It

ence of a judicial tribunal. Interviews with internees usually last 15 to 30 minutes and the committee is empowered to call witnesses on the official side, though not in the presence of the internee.

therefore lacks the independ-

There can be no complaint about the committee's willingness to hear cases. Its office is now situated just outside Long Kesb internment camp and specific appeals are heard
"within a few days." But
because of the paucity of
appeals the committee bas taken to reviewing cases with-out being asked. They have actually seen 80 internees who

did not ask for an audience. Quite apart from the process involved there is what many internees consider the insuperable obstacle of the Oath.

Taking an Oath is not apparently a condition of release, but all those who come before the committee are asked if they are prepared to make it. The ten internees who have

which reads: "I swear hy Almighty God that for the remainder of my life I will not join nor assist any illegal organisation nor engage in any violence nor counsel nor encourage others so to do."

been released all took the Oath

The Oath is considerably more onerous than it looks. Under the Special Powers Act there are no less than 15 illegal organisations listed, only one of which, the Ulster Volunteer Force, is Protestant. It includes, for example, the Republican Clubs which bave long been regarded as non-violent Catholic pressure groups. Before internment the Clubs published their officers regularly and entered into open and formal negotiations with the public

authorities on local issues.

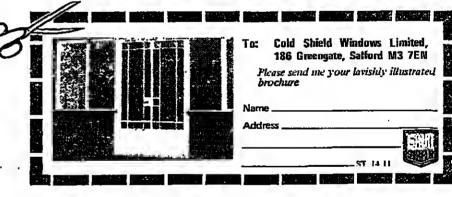
But the real sticking point is the undertaking "for life" not to assist an illegal organisation. The Special Powers Act gives the Minister of Home Affairs power to proscribe any organisation by regulation. In a rapidly polarising situation, politically active Catholics are naturally alarmed by the prospect that any body favouring a United Ireland policy, however non-violent, could be banned.

It is probably, of course, that among the 90 per cent of internees who have not sought the assistance of the Brown Committee that there are those with something to hide. But the evidence is accumulating that there may be many others who refuse its help on other grounds. Mr Paschal O'Hare, another

Belfast solicitor with internee clients, said yesterday. "To get out of Long Kesh an innocent man has to accept a procedure that runs counter to all the traditions of British justice. Many, to their credit, are just not prepared to do

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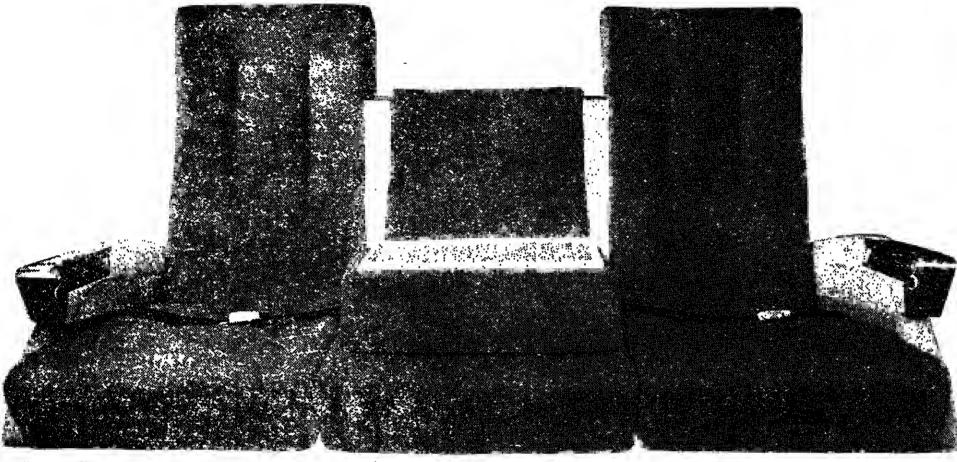


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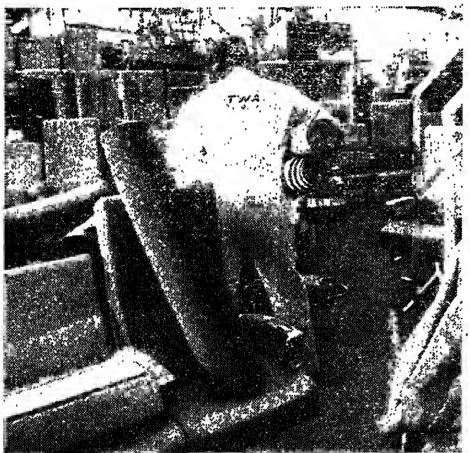
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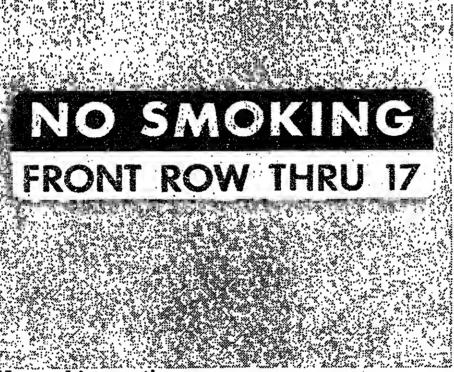
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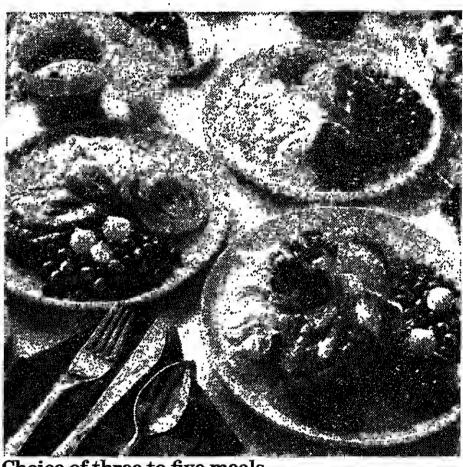
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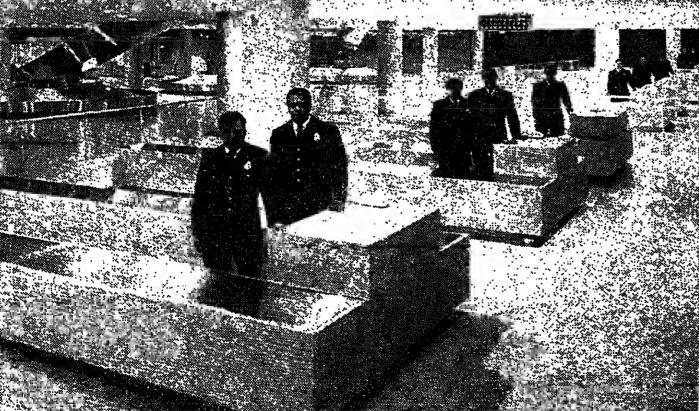
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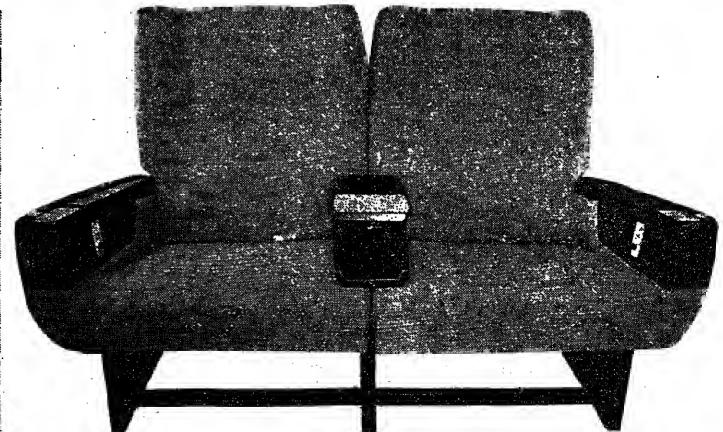
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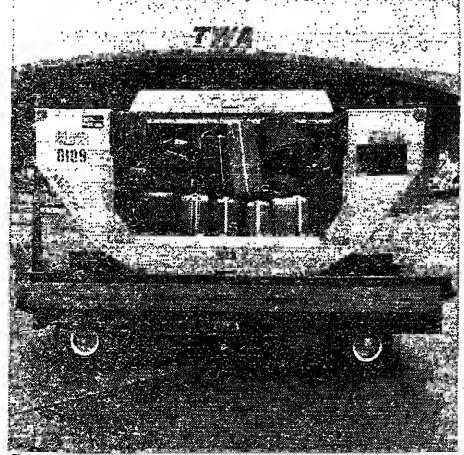
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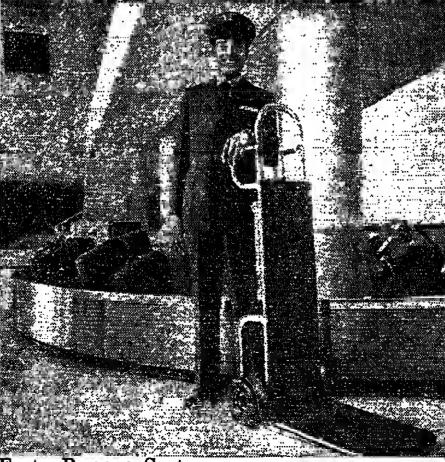
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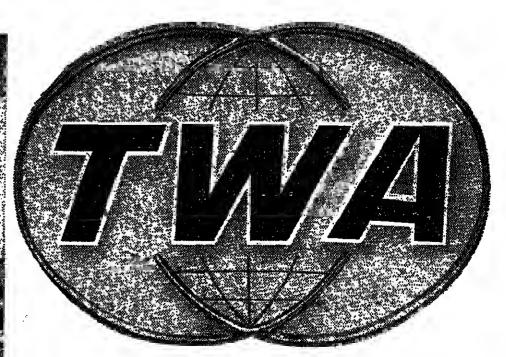
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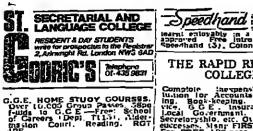
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During 1972 the British Steel Corporatioo is offering a number of Fellowships at Universities and other educational institutions for

hy Heads of Departments, and be capable of formulating and carrying out their own research projects without direct supervision. The maximum basic award will be at the rate of £5,000 per annum and, in addition, certain

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Applicants for Fellowships must be nominated

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Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from:-

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Further details from the Help of School of Fine Art Holy, Sires!, Livepan!. Li or whom application with Currich! fum Visio should be sent.

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£23.25; spraying unit, £23; bead-lamp, £3.72. The distributors are

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tection against lime and sulphur The novelty factor in a gift has

controlled by trigger and a hose pipe provides extra reach to those pots or boxes at the back of the greenhouse. Price: about £3.50.

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cular rusb knceling-mat 16ln scross and about 2in deep, price

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don. From Liberty of London comes a four-year record book

for gardeners which has many pages of useful gardening infor-mation. Price: about 95p.

dening equipment on hese days that choostmas gift for a garrelatively easy task. this equipment conmbines novelty with

with a difference is Vlame Wand, a light-regun made of a at tube. It has been ith the woman gar-id and is suitable for of crazy-paving, patlos its ficrce hut con-

GARDENING

mended retail price is about £6.90. Another unusual bit of equip-ment is the VDO Power Pack Range, which comprises a battery pack of six volts plus a range of accessories, such as a lawn edge trimmer, bedge cutter, spraying unit and beadlamp. All these are powered by the battery pack and can be connected quickly and easily. The bettery recharger is a quickly disposes of

boused in a neat wall-mounted



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nd me the following pruners:

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. S of Wilkinson Sword plate which also holds the lawn trimmer and spare plastic blades. Prices: Power box, £16.20; lawn-edge trimmer, £7.35; hedge cutter models can be put in place with the thumb of the operating hand,

For the keen weather man there is the Diplex Outside Weather Station which costs about £16.5D. A barometer, ther-mometer and hygrometer are Icsving the other hand free. Current retail prices are £2.80 odles which cut out for the W59 Sword and £2.45 for the w58 Scimitar. But by using ning has to be done, locking catch on both obtain them for £2.45 and £2.15 housed in a neat mounting. The Diplex moisture meter, which registers the water content of soil in pots, boxes or borders,

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Brian Walkden



Fog hazards: the Department of the Environment thinks that a warning every two miles is enough

DESPITE widespread protests from police, local authorities and motoring and road safety organisations, the Department of the Environment intends to go ahead with its big reduction in motor-way fog-warning lights. In future they will be spaced along the road every two miles instead of at the present one-mile intervals.

Robert Dobson, Durbam County's assistant chief constable, following a multiple collision near Chester-le-Street. Echoing a widely held view, Mr Dobson said: "It is ironic that the Ministry should be starting to reduce the number of lights at a time when the number of drivers failing to reduce their speed despite poor visibility seems to

bave been in use at one-mile intervals for some time on motor-

MOTORING

withdrawn - doubling the dis-tance on some stretches of road. The situation is complicated road markers in dense fog."

v the fact that the Department The Department of the Environby the fact that the Department is now in the throes of a programme to install the new and A cutback in warning lights on the Durham motorway was incorporate for warning signals. Strongly criticised recently by Mr These are computer-controlled and mains operated and will be a controlled and mains operated and will be a controlled and mains operated and will be a controlled and mains operated and will be controlled.

stry should be starting to reduce the number of lights at a time when the number of drivers failing to reduce their speed despite poor visibility seems to be on the increase, and at a time of year when there is a lot of fog about."

The Durbam motorway lights are the relatively small, battery-operated flashing signals which bave been in use at one-mile speed by 1975 is on schedule, but progress is still fairly slow. So far 77.5 miles of the M1, M4 and M18 have the new signals. By the end of next year the target of 190 miles will include all the most for-prone sections of the M6, the M62 across the Pennines and the M53 and M56 in Lancasperated flashing signals which bave been in use at one-mile speed but progress is still fairly slow. So far 77.5 miles of the M1, M4 and M18 have the new signals. By the end of next year the target of 190 miles will include all the most for-prone sections of the M6, the M62 across the Pennines and the M53 and M56 in Lancasperated flashing signals which bave been in use at one-mile speed but progress is still fairly slow. So far 77.5 miles of the M1, M4 and M18 have the new signals. By the end of next year the target of 190 miles will include all the most for-prone sections of the M6, the M62 across the Pennines and the M53 and Cheshire.

spaced out also at intervals of two miles rather than one mile, ways throughout the country. But a fact which worries many there are not enough of these sutboritles. Last week the AA to go round and some are being said: "We are not at all happy

about this development. We can see situations where ing warning will be given too far in advance, and mntorists will forget about it. Moreover, frequently repeated signals are valuable as

ment says a working party reported that signals at two-mile intervals were sufficient and this recommendation has been firmly adopted. The decision is molivated partly by cost and partly by the fact that a car travelling at 3D mph will pass a signal every four minutes. Tots, it is thought, is enough.

of the distance between signals.

Dr Murray McKay, a road safety expert at the Transportation Department of Birmingbam University, does not agree and is strongly opposed to the doubling of the distance between signals.

Even one minute is quite a large "Even one minute is quite a iong time for a driver to remember a signal and act on it in modern traffic conditions," says Dr McKay.

"And if the signal denotes an accident, say four miles up the road, under the old system a driver had four warnings. Now he only has two. It might not be enough."

Maxwell Boyd

The sewage rally

AN UNUSUAL and rather piquant flavour will be added to the 2,590-mile RAC International Rally next week when one of its "special stages" takes it round Bradford sewage works. The rally, which starts at the end of this week, forms the British and final round of the 1971 European Rally championship and is acknowledged as one of the toughest in the rallying calendar, though sewage has never previously been numbered among its many

This year's sewage stage is one pf 77 sections, consisting largely of unsurfaced forest tracks on Forestry Commission ground, which must be driven flat-out against the clock and over which the rally will be lost and won. It will be run on Tuesday week over two miles of private roads in the Esholt Sewage Works, "four miles from Bradford City Hall . . . where the effluent from half a million people is treated." to quote the official Press release, which enthusiastically names special-stage Esholt as "the first sewage works in the country to be used for this purpose."

Prayford is pulling out all the

Bradford is pulling out all the slops to make its part in the rally stops to make its part in the rally an unqualified success. It is presenting a specially-made trophy to the fastest competitor, 12 car parks are planned to accommodate 3,000 spectators' cars (at 50p each) and a police frogmsn will be on duty at the swing bridge over the Leeds and Livergal Capal, which competitors pool Canal, which competitors will cross, in case of accidents. A special £2-million all-risks insur-ance policy has been taken out, and the scwage works will be run by a skeleton staff for the day, so most of the workers can



Saturday) from Harrogate, on Saturday) from Harrogate, Yorkshire, and ends there the followinug Wednesday. The closest the ratly comes to London, its usual start-finish point, is a, flying visit around 9 am on Wednesday to a control at the Scratchwood service area at the southern end of M1.

The rally bas attracted a strong entry of pearly 250 cars, including any of pearly 250 cars, including

day, so most of the workers can watch the fun.

As a break with recent tradition, the rally starts (at 11 am like rally oas streagled a strong entry of nearly 250 cars, including works, or works-supported teamsfrom Lancia, Ssab, Datsun, Ford, Fiat and Alpine-Renault

Do-it-yourself manuals

SEVERAL new titles have recently been added to The Sunday Times series of Motor Manuals, edited by the Dutch writer, Piet Olyslager. These include manuals for the Triumpb 1300, the Austin Maxi and the Ford Capri. Manuals on other cars have been revised and updated, among them the MGB, Triumph 2000, the British Leyland 1800 range, the Ford Escort, the Mini and the Mini-Clubman. Manuals on the Hillman Avenger. Renault R4 and Land-Rover will follow shortly.

The Motor Manuals are written with the full co-operation of the manufacturer concerned and are

intended to form a halfway stage, between the elementary information given in the owner's hand! book and the complexities of the garage mechanic's workshop manual. They are ideal for the do-it-yourself motorist who has limited facilities but wants to save oo garage bills.

A new departure is the recently-published trio of manuals for vaos—the Ford Transit, British Leyland J4 range and the Commer 1500/2000 range.

The manuals cost 75p each and are obtainable from all good bookshops, or the publishers, Those Nelson & Sons Ltd., 36 Park Stallondon, W1Y 4DE, from whom-afull list of titles is also available.

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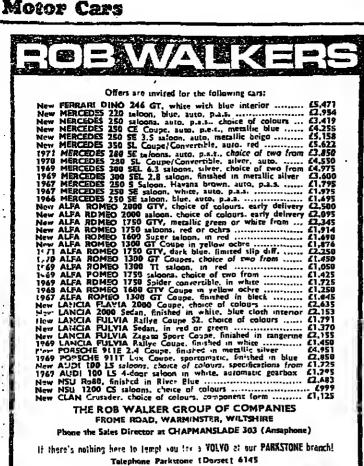
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ond of our features literranean, and rward to 1972, Sunday iters look at Sicily, sece, Turkey, Israel, "Yugoslavia."

The Eastern Mediterranean



a dark, slim-bellied e powerfully exhibiof English grammar nd to its pronuncia-his Campari glass his hearl and Mediterranean and av the lintel terrace, sinpe of oleantler hus trees. Alt. beach; that too is very

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that too is very
the ilotel Kalura
he corner from the
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For five days we
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ilian Tourist Buard;
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e quiet one who is
ing questions about ing questions about id Mr Monte Carlo, any une who likes a

> sage has been that illful and fascinating pleasant liutels and en lots of evidence bings. We have gazeit nples of asinunding escaped from the in the welcome chill palaces and Norman weated quietly in a classical relics. And have been urged to - see more: antiano,

tting in the hot sundding pleasantly over of Claudie's bitches, ndidly at ease. The

must have come at a curs ago and that had a prth it; an instruction a lineal wedding inside ortress full of Byzanperching over a town terraces which spill terraces which spill terraces which spill terraces and is in turn for hy Cefalu's very Rock of Gibraltar.

The for lunch, which it edly involve a good

- tedly involve a 2000 ng and drinking and tedly take the afterearly evening to

h turns out to be no ines and copounte, an -mash of aubergines. ry, eggs and tomato call it the Sicilian swed by pasta and dfish and huge ripe nd Sicilian Floreo is this kind of sad ince which leads to rmoons among the ib and Norman civiinple who want to be pressed by that kind fould leave off food unpletely until night-

Sicily: pretty bitch

We have been suffering, if that is the word, in this way at our are chants agreeably:
by pretty bitch here, sertainly, we smile ably, hotel managers ery fine indeed, see his head and head and nights. Palermo is the island's capital, a kind of sunny seaside Leeds full of decaying medieval palescents. are now plastered with posters urging you to Vota Communisto. It has dncks and a shipperd; shadowy market squares where you can buy hot sliced octopus; a list of 32 Arab, Norman, Baroque, Gothic and neo-classical churches any one of which would have you in oohs and aahs for half a day; and the Teatro Massimo, alleg-edly the fourth best opera house in Italy lafter Rome, Naples and Venice) where, in the winter and spring seasons, you can hear Verdi and Puecini helted out without any Anglo-Saxon restraint. Watching over all is the sanctuary of Sanla Rosalia, stuck thousands of feet up on the summit of Monte Pelligrino.

Our hotel is the Villa frica

Our hotel is the Villa fgica, architecture and art noureou



décor which overlooks the Medi-lerranean just outside the city. This is where the rich of northern Europe used to spend their winters—and perbaps still do. Wagner composed hits of Parsifal in its sister hotel in Palermo, the Grand Hotel des Palmes, and King George V and family stayed in the Villa Igiea, which has a pinture to prove it.

which has a picture to prove it.
Ohviously, the Igiea's massive rooms and galleries are meant for generals to sign peace treaties in. Its walls are covered in flowery, 1890-ish murals of robed ladies tripping over meadows in Our hotel is the Villa fgica, sunsets, pausing only to bend a monnlithic chank of mock-Arah down for the occasional daisy. It is from this sybaritie hase

shop arnund you should be able to find a holiday in the eastern half of the Mediterranean that won't ruin you

How to go east without going west (financially) to get there. However, if you

The sheer huild-up of holiday crowds and hotels at the western end of the Mediterranean is squeezing more adventurous souls eastward in search of new summer hot spots. The only problem is the farther east down the Med you go the more it costs

financially. The Compass team, scanning through the latest crop of summer brochures, thought the following packages offered good value. YUGOSLAVIA MLINI: Hotel Astarea 2 weeks by air from £59. Small resort five miles south of Dubrovnik. Pines and pebble beaches and clear green water. Hotel Astarea is targe, modern, comfortable. All rooms with private shower and tollet. Own beach, indoor pool, sauna and nigbtelub. Thomson Skytours.

GREECE CORFU: Hotel Definia 2 weeks by air from £81. Modern beach-side bolel 12 miles south of Corfu Town at Morattica, in olive grove countryside. Mini-bus service into Corfu Town. Horizon.

MELLIEHA BAY: Hotel Mellicha Bay 2 weeks by air from 175.
Shallow sheltered bay at northern end of the island. Hotel is within 100 yards of its own sandy beach. Nightclub, swimming pool, children's puddling pools. Thomson Skytours.

VIESTE: Hotel Vieste Palace 2 weeks by air from 168.80. Well-designed modern hotel on the relatively unknown Gargano Peninsula. Sandy beach, two swimming pools, free baby-sitting service. Good choice for a family holiday. Luan-Poly.

TAORMINA: Hotel San Domenico Palace 2 weeks by air from £232. Originally a 14th-century Dominican convent, set in gardens of nrances and almonds, 650ft above the sea. Swimming pool, private beach. C.I.T. Also PALERHO: Hotel Ponte 2 weeks by air from £48. This is a winter package with direct flight Luton-Palermo. Thomson Skytours. **ISRAEL**

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lhat we go forth each morning in our mini-bus, accompanied by Claudio, Giovanni and Mr Monte Carlo, to inspect the island and guiltily view poor Sicilian peasants on donkeys whose evening pasta will certainly not be followed by the Villa Igiea's steak nu powre. But not even the wicked gustronomic riches of the Igica

or the thick heat of a July day in the southern Mediterranean can glaze our enthusiasm for the Valley of the Temples at Agrigento, a nasty looking town of multi-storey blocks in the Sicilian south. Just outside, however, lie groves of almond trees and among them seven Greek temples in the Doric style: to Juno, to the Concordia (the best preserved), to Hercules (the oldest), to Jove (the most ruined), to Castor and Pollux, to

Vulcan and to Dioscuri.

On the way back to Palermo across the Sicilian highlands, Claudio points out the hill-top town of Lercara Friddi. That, he says, is where Lucky Luciano, very famous Mañoso, was born and we all agrantates that the Sicilian and the says are similar to the says. very famous Mañoso, was born and we all agree that soon Sicily inics make a tourist attraction out mics make a tourist attraction out of La Mafio. Perhaps they will arrange shoot-outs in Corleone, just over the hills, the town that 30 years ago had the highest violent-death rate in the world. But Giovanni insists: "La Mafia? It doesn't exist. Il n'existe pas." So we stay silent and eat more: sfincione, sardines and tomath sauce on a hase of crumbly vake. carnole, a sticky combina-

cake, carnole, a sticky combina-tion of cheese, marzipan and candied fruits.

ON THE LAST DAY I break loose and catch a train to Messina. Italian (and especially Sicilian) trains are described in timetables the way Britain's evening news-papers describe their editions. They are rapido, directo, directtissimo and occeleroto instead of late, late extra, late final and final extra—confusing adjectives which lead you, wrongly, to believe that

they are all fast.

The return from Messica is by accelerate, the slowest of the lot. It trundles along the seaside and stops everywhere: Santa Agata di Militello, Santa Stefana di Camastra, Tusa, Finale.

At Tusa, a little collection of sun-bleached houses in a sandy hay, a young Sicilian gets in. We look out on a pale hiue sea and an evening sky which is turning

an evening sky which is turning pink on the horizon. The Sicillan offers me carnole, establishes that I am Escozzi, not inglese, and waves his band towards sand and sea. This time I am not so slow, Yes, I agree, it is a very prelty bltch indeed.

What is read before you so

What to read hefore you go. The Leopard, by Giuseppe di Lam-pedusa, fills you in on the history. The Honoured Society, a study of the Mafia by Norman Lewis, will fill you in on much of the rest.

Ian Jack



High noon, blinding beot ... and a convenient tree for a shady siesta

مكذا من الاصل

MALTA and Gozo are islands of put together, about the size of the Isle of Wight. The combination is unique, for, being hilly and almost treeless, each extracagance of building or landscape is within sight of several others. It is like a complete circus programme going on simultaneously, conjurers and acrobats and performing bears.

This does not sound like your normal Mediterranean island. It isn't, though Malta did its best to wreck itself in the late 1960s try-ing to prove that it could be a Costa Brava, too. With luck, that phase is over, and the islands can go back to their furious idiosyncracies, neatly summed up in the character of Dom Mintoff.

For the Maltese have been building with fury for several thousand years now. Megalithic temples like Ggantija on Gozo were forceful beyond the line of commemoration, and that was 2500 BC. The Maltese took over Italian Baroque and added their commemoration, and the property of the party of the property of the party o own seasoning—more lime pickle than mango chutney—to make something more solid and more urgent than what happened on the mainland, just as the Maltese themselves are more like Llver-pool dockers than Calabrian

And they are still doing it. The church at Mosta, built in 1860, bad the third largest dome in the world, a cross between the Pantheon and the Albert Hail. It has now been overtaken by Newkija, in Gozo, now almost complete, built right round the old building. Still classical, and still alive. If this is madness, it is a form of insanity that the

heroic absurdity. They are also, Malta: treasure island

rest of the world is very much in need of.

Maltese stone is a fine ally to Maltese fury. It quarries soft and yellow, and weathers hard and golden—a perfect combina-tion. The main quarries, just tion. The main quarries, just south of Luga airfield, are an amazing sight, the stone now meticulously cut out in small blocks little bigger than hricks from holes hundreds of feet deep. Having cut it out, they pile it on top of the land surface to make the whole island an architectural treasure-hunt. A bunt, too, in which you can

still dig up your own treasure-trove. I was travelling with two exhaustive gulde hooks (Blue and Travellers') huj neither men-tioned the delightful circular neo-Classic temple in the middle of the road at Lija. Or that the late Victorian seaside terraces of Sliema, with their first floor bow windows like an echo of Milford Haven, were splendid things in their own jolly Maltese way. Or that on the rocky south shore, up beyond Mdina along narrow winding roads without benefit of signposts, there is a weird never-never land at Mtaghreb where the cliffs instead of falling sheer go down to the sea in a kind of vast landslip a half moon of cultivated land hemmed in by rock and scrub, farmed by cavedwellers, their houses half in and half out of the soft rock.

Mdina itself, of course, is well known. But, like Venice, it doesn't matter a damn. However many photographs you may have seen, the reality bowls you over —a complete walled hilltop

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PERSIA

Malta the George Cross in 1942, hut since then our English-speaking contribution has been to close the dockyard, and import holidaymakers from Britain and residents from East Africa, neither tribe being interested in Malta as Malta: unique, not an alternative to other heaches and other tax-bavens. All very rolgari w town, with cathedral, churches, palaces and more townscape tricks than all of our New Towns put together. A morning's walk here can provide a year's visual food for thought; then you look at the plan you are using and realing that the scale is foot not

realise that the scale is feet, not

yards. Mdina is 900 feet across; the whole town would fit

hree times into the space between Buckingbam Palace and the

A world in a grain of sand . . . that kind of achievement is heyond superlatives, hecause they imply comparison, and Mdina is,

literally, incomparable. Yet it is

not a tourist's rat-race; the palaces are still lived in, as

summer houses on the grand scale for the rich families of Valletta.

The Xara Palace hotel inside the

walls is not a palace of ostenta-tion but a fine and quiet place— the quietest I have ever stayed in, I think—in which you are left to your own thoughts. And the weekly cinema check-list outside

one of the churches described Doctor at Large (in Maliese) as "rolgori u suggestir."

Slung between Latin and Arab, totally different from either, yet

forced of economic necessity to strike a contract with one or the

other: no wonder Dom Mintoff Is

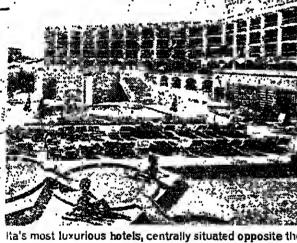
Admiralty Arch.

suggestir. One way of recompense might he to establish a living memorial to the 1942 siege, which was even more heroic than ever appeared at the time, on the famous, ahandoned airfield at Takali: for a start was been specified as the start was spec start we have more Spitfires outside RAF camp gates than we know what to do with, and they are less likely to deteriorate in Mediterranean sunshine. Another, more urgent, is to give our hest professional advice, free, to implement a development plan which will stop the whole island heing swamped, destroying the fierce and still-living individuality of the congrete villages. A plan of the separate villages. A plan exists, and bas been implemented on Gozo, hut not so far on the main island. The least we could do is to help it along.

irascible. We may have given

Only one thing is essential to a serious visit to Malta: a good map. The Survey Map I used cost seven old shillings and six old pence, earlier this year. It doubtless does still. It is at two Inches to the mile, twice the scale of the Ordnance Survey, and I still got lost from time to time on this intricate, crammed Island. All the other maps I saw were useless for detailed explora-

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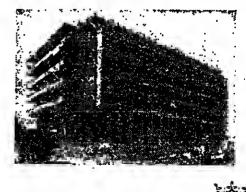
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in winter, both floodlit at night) with plenty of

probably be spoilt for anything else, but you know the answer to that. Come hack again next year.



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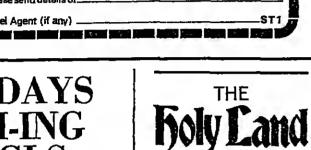
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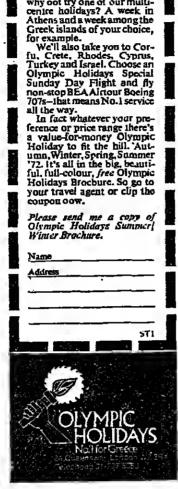
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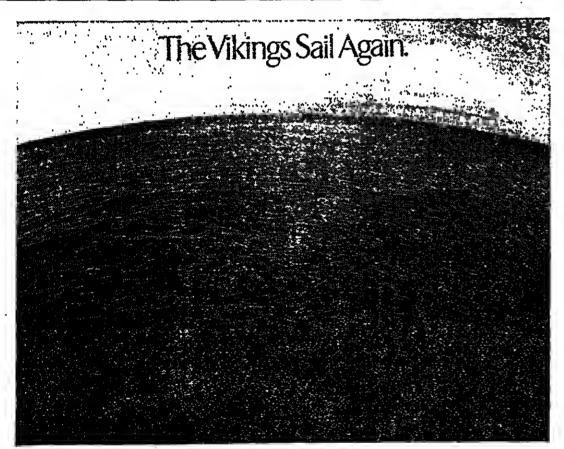


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Anglicised food all mean that you can have a completely Greece-proof-package if that is what you At least half of our fellow cheaper and more fuo to

guests were not particularly in-terested in Greece and had simply exchanged Cavouri for their customary Spanish costa something. on one's own to one of It was all the same to them so long as the drink was cheap, the sun shone and they could whoop it up in the evenings if they felt like it. For those with young children this was obviously a sensible approach. restaurants on the water Piraeus. Some places, Cape Sounion, ere just end much more fun to a local bus than conducte tour, and one enterprisin sensible approach.

But if you want a real Greek hired a scooter for the

We hired a car which huliday as opposed to a holiday in Greece, Cavouri still has great advantages. It is pleasant and comfortable enough, right on the us to eat where we fanci-from deserted coves and own time over everythin comfortable enough, right on the sea with a swimming pool and a private beach. There is absolutely no pressure to become involved with the whoopee and no one seems to think you standoffish if you opt out. If you can't face the hotel food twice a day there are inexpensive tavernas within walking distance where you cen get plates of delicious grilled fish or calamoris (souid) and a bottle We made our expedi day trips, but distances and it was exhausting. W that we had arranged away one or two nights a The little Zenia Hotel the trees at Epidauru; have made a pleasant the Corinth, Mycenae, Epidaurus trip which : included in any visit to or columoris (squid) and a bottle of wine for a very modest sum.

It is just far enough away from the airport to be out of the flight-peth of the jets, an important consideration on that bit of coast, but near enough to Athens to make a good base for sightseeing.

Of the excursions organised by the tour operators the boat trip to Hydra and Agging is well worth Delphl, too, is better see days than one.

Ohviously it is more e to use the package holi-basis for hranching out own, but for another £61 over and above the £74 you can have a superh ! and the total cost still w up to very much more scheduled flight to Ather

Moira Ke



GREECE, TURKEY

IN GREECE, perhaps more than any other country where the cheap tours operate, you can make

The other reason is that Greece is at its best in the off-season

is at its best in the off-season when package prices are lowest. In autumn and spring, and in that order of preference, the weather can he as warm as the best English summer's day, the sites are not swarming with tourists and you can take a week with Thomson Sky Tours for £59 and a fortnight for £74. At leest those are the prices if you choose, as we did earlier this year after much research, the Hotel Cavouri, listed as being in Vouliagmeni on the Athenien riviera, but actually out of the resort and uncrowded if not exactly isolated. These are the

exactly isolated. These are the prices from October to mid May.

Package tours provide a pro-tective wrapping for the economy tourist in the wey that Hiltons do

in another price stratum.

And at Cavouri a nucleus of

Thomson staff imported from England: English-speaking waiters, who almost all claimed

to have been born in Corfu and

Greece-proof package

want:

AS ROMAN amphitheatres go the in fact a very hed one as one one at Aspendos on Turkey's one at Aspendos on Turkey's southern Mediterranean coast must almost be—as the tourist handout says—"the best preserved in Asia minor." Certainly no visitor to this part of Turkey should miss it—and the local Anatolian peasant knows it only too well. His over-developed commercial sense is worth an opening note—for it is not mentioned in the guide book. tioned in the guide book.

I came across it in the shadowy of Aspendos' magnificently pre-served stone seats. "Psst," said a volce in the shadows and into the sunlight stretched a hand containing a beautiful Roman oil lamp carved out of the soft blue lamp carved out of the soft blue limestone which occurs locally. Making sure 1 was not being watched—or trailed by any member of our party—for this was obviously a totally illegal deal I moved into the shadows. "This one 100 lira (about £4)," said my new-found antique dealer. "But this one only 30 lira," he "But this one only 30 lira," he said and held out a battered mildewed copper coin.
Of course I knew it was a fake

—at least I was almost convinced.
But it was worth finding out, I offered 20 lira and the deal was struck. When I got back to Istanbul I went to the archaeological museum. There the coin expert confirmed it was a fake—

side showed a Roman emperor and the other side a Greek motif. "You bought it at Aspendos?"
sked the coins expert. "That asked the coins expert. "That fellow turns them out by the

to Hydra and Aegina is well worth

bundred. He's quite famous—and the coln is certainly unique." Certainly I never came across another like it, which was disappointing because bargaining for fakes is all pert of the fun of visiting the many sites along this coastline. It can also, apparrecesses at the top of the rows ently, extend up the Aegean of Aspendos' magnificently preago they were turning out Roman amphora faster than the village baker could turn out loaves. But I was not specifically on

a tour of old ruins. I had flown from Istanbul to Antalya for one reason only—to get some sun.

It was the end of March. They had said the week before at Uludag (the ski resort only half an bour's plane ride from Istanbul) that the water would be fire for an Englishman of be fine-for an Englishman, of course, not a Turk.

I spent four days at Antalya, which in March is almost touristfree although there are 12 hotels which are open all the year round. At midday the temperature climbed into the 70s and it was not enough to take more than a quick dip from the long deserted sand beaches. After a visit to Roman sites

worked at the Savoy; well-shepherded excursions to all the most famous sites; dreadfully night is the least worthwhile;

or a drive along sensation stone valleys, now prod National Parkland, a i sea-food should be taken of the many fish res Such meals, as at a restaurants in Turkey, a ingly cheap. £1 a head good local wine. The hot from £2 to £4 a night six board. They are coinfort lack refinements-nost larly in the plumbing.
One of Turkey's mai
tions is the cheapness of

air travel. A schedul flight to Istanbul costourist return. But it co £7.45 to fly from Ista
Antalya, which is, of
where you would start
you included a week's
Rather than fly back dir Antalya it is well worth couple of days driving Aegean coast to Izmir there it costs only £7.8 back to Istanbul, That also allows you to sto Ephesus, one of the l served cities of the world. Peter Pt

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O'C'LOCK on fine nings life pale beaches of Israel will the twitch il figures of healthy ming their morning is higher, the prone on the limitless sand, is likely to marker for lone ing the waves along

dge for a slatutory efore returning to el Aviv or Haifa. em to be adept at jost ni what they ve

that means conarumalic northern thick orange and fish ponds, groves, relds and avocado the dry sand which e roadsides, posting hotels as lookouts is north of Tel Aviv. ing the sea at their p as breakfast or creation.

land is already townare the traces of a of civilisations for k on: Roman walls neutre at Caesarea, ils everywhere, Cru-re, Jewish, European Eastern, rural and ou can spot the cone flocks of sheep and at the foot of the outside Tel Aviv; in arket at Acre where natural colours of



pickle are made palled by grotesque bunches of printary coloured plastic flowers, and by tiny shops full of those hright pink saun quilts that Arabs seem la like.

In Acre, the Crusader city, you can climb a dizzy open-sided tower and see the sweep of the bay of Italia in the distance, while below the tower on the sea side, Arab fishermen lower boats inlo the harbour, and on the town side is the vast colonnaded square where the earayans rested. The old lown of Jaffa, south of Tel Aviv has been transformed by twentieth century sophistica-tion, its stone and stairways cleaned and its windows and archways filled with piate glass, through which you can see studios stocked with opulent planetary gold jewellery and walls full of

gold jewellery and walls full of modero paintings, a sort of Israeli Si Tropez. It was the grong time of night for a drink when we walked through Jaffa, and we ended up in a bar in Tel Aviv which looked like a cross between a ski lodge and a Scottish haronial hall, full of dark wood, stag's heads and tapestry. But the most noticeable inice. Retable, dusky sacks

But the most noticeable injected and spice, jars of tion of building and tourist det and bright green development is farther north,

kling spur to the boot

is hardly surprising ! the most beautiful in country. The "spur" hoot" is so far south it the most adventuror prosperous: of ists have found their until this year when ilitary airport was lo a British tour

s place eventually. ith civilian leanings to know that rport will eventually olace. The terminal is already there, ith all the mod cons orary air travel. Un-

i new civilian airport

they haven't yet got the rather more of or a year or so to irst that we packaged rom the north will see ist Italy will be the force at exercises.

t we have been missing ig that gets harder to year—unspoilt, rugesting coastline, fine acs (no pollution down the wild and woolly behind, and above all, Right around the coast road that it is a place where from Mattinata to Rodi Garganico

nidays in East Africa are a large of sunshine, wildlife.

representation of the works of the wilding reading the works of the wilding reading the works wilding the works wilding the works wilding the works wilding the works of the wo

CHELLES £193

ANO Pennisula is, as people live and work, and not nging on to what it's just a show for the tourists.

From the airport out to the which many Italians coest, the arid land pulls you the most beautiful in willy ally into itself. Brilliant scarlet poppies beckon from their coy hiding places among the dusty roadside grass. A ruioed Norman fortress calls mysteriously from the top of a hill on the far side of the plain, A farmer flashes into sight, trudging belind his plough horse, moving across the furrowed ground under the branches in his olive grove. Every inch of the land seems vital, and living things cling to it tenaciously. And they invite you to join them—on their terms terms.

> The tortuous panoramic coastal road leads up and around the cliffs, the faulted rock face echoed hy chalky walls of dozens of patchwork terraces where crops are irrged to grow overlooked by wild cacti perched above. Suddenly there is a gap in the cliff opening up to reveal a lusb greeo plain planted with orange trees icading out to a sandy bay with perhaps a camp site or a "hotel complex" behind. (If you don't like crowds, avoid the summer, when these are packed with or a walter, preferring to con-people and even those hardy wild tinue as his own boss in bis flowers wither up in the dry beat.) struggle to exist on the land.

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cliffs past Herzleia and Netanya. There is even one rest house which snakes along the creat of Mount Carmel, overlooking fields and the sea, and presumably, Haifa itself, one of the most spectacular ports on the Mediterranean, with gardens and buildings raltling down the mountainside to the waterfront.

Although guests in these hntels could enjoy that peculiarly con-temporary boliday—hotel, beach, pool, hotel and back again—trans-port is good, and the wilder inland valleys and mountains of northern Israel are within casy reach of the coast,

The Israelis may be great developers and improvers, but they know when to leave well alone. The north of largel, which is largely a working landscape, agricultural and industrial, has pockets of almost tangible tran-quillity such as Caesarca and Galilee, where stone, grasses, unruffled planes of water and warm, clear, dry air absorb strain and tension from the most desk-worn bureaucrat. No wonder so many tycoons and politicians choose to have villas in the meadows behind the Roman remains at Caserna. the Roman remains at Caesarea where the broken walls and grass slope down in the sea, or to retire at weekends to the kihhulzim on the shores of Lake Galilee, miraculously unchanged and unchanging, an undisturbed valley where the very bones of the planet show.

Lesley Garner



the rocky outcrops jut out of the sea, and there are caves and grotioes to explore later in a boat trip around the cape. At Vicste, on the very tip of the peninsula, and at Peschici and Rodi, are old Saracen watch-towers looking out on to the Adriatic. And the towns themselves are simple hot-country places, all shops closed for hours at a stretch, the people paying little attention to those who choose to wander through the sloping streets in the scorching afternoon. the rocky outcrops jut out of

Vieste Palace botel, used by Lunn-Poly as a holiday centre and it is as good a place as any to use as a starting point to explore the area, Generally speaking, though, the hotel business is an entirely imported industry, staff included. The local peasant is none too keen to change his way of life to that of a Porter way of life to that of a porter

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Judith Gubbay

Dalmatia less Dubrovník

WE HAVE had no rain at all where liuge hotels line the sandy for 127 days, Isn't that wonderful?" said the tourist official indeed it was for those who had been licky enough to be there then, but at that preelse moment nature was making up for lost time with the heavens pouring forth a deluga that would not forth a deluge that would not have shamed the moosoon. The place however was not the tropics but the village of Primosten on Yugoslavia's Daloratian coast This picturesque spot lies about 40 miles north of the sea-

port city of Split. Three hundred yards away across the sheltered bay and partially bidden among sweet smelling pine woods lies a small hotel cooplex. The butels—fuur in all, three being raled as first class, one as second-are built in a contemporary if soone-what stereotyped style but luckly not rearing their concrete beads much above the tree line. All four arc within a few yards of "beach" which like most of those on the Dalmatian coast consists of rocks interspersed with shingle and pebble. Sandy beaches are rare indeed trou have to go down to the far south for those on the mainland) but the swimining is excellent. This hotel complex is typical of thuse which have been and

are being developed along this coast. Certainly they start off with a distinct advantage—the coast-line itself, one of the most beautiful in the whole of southern Europe. Here mountaios of pale grey stone sweep up from the coastal plain, sometimes a couple of miles wide but at other spots no more than the foreshore itself. Along the entire length runs the Adriatic Highway which when I first followed its path several years ago was in places no better than a rough track. Now it is a first-class road.

Dalmatia proper begins more or less at Zadar and runs south to the Bay of Kotor a few miles beyond incomparable Dubrovnik. The largest place on the entire coast is Split which for all its smokey industrial suburbs and shipyards has much of interest not least of which is Dioeletian's

About 15 miles north of Sptit lies Tragir a small township that Berenson nnce called "a treasury of art." Occupying all of a tiny and completely flat island it is literally only a few yards from the main road to which it is lioked by a bridge. By no means by a bridge. By no means a dead "museum" town, it has a small fishing fleet, a cooperage that makes barrels for the nearby vineyards and a prize win-ning town band which plays with

nlng town band which plays with gusto in the stone flagged square in front of the cathedral.

A five minute bus ride from this renaissance masterpiece stands a contemporary architectural creation—the new Hotel Madeoa, a vast structure in two dazzling white wings that can accommodate 1,200 guests. Set a few hundred yards back from the foreshore with natural woodland and busbes wisely being left intact (and supplemented by garintact (and supplemented by gar-

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dens) it is the pride and joy of the local tourist officials.

Perhaps the most outstanding part of the Daimatian coast is a twenty mile stretch lying south of Split and now blessed with the tourist urientated name of Mukarska Riviera, so called after the small but surprisingly lively fishing port towo more or less at its centre. The whole area here is centre. The whole area here is particularly verdant with pines, palms and cypress, well kept urchards and vineyards and a plethora of gardens. Some of the villages are right by the shure while others cling tenaciously to the lower slopes of the Biokov mountains which area in a drange. mountains which rise in a dramaoff shore lie the islands of Brac and Hyar shimmering purple and grey and blue and easily reached by ferry or excursion boat.

There is about this whole district an air of easy going relaxation which is unfortunately sometimes reflected to the slow service in the hotels. The climate is renowned for its mildness and show is totally unknown on the braches the swimming is first rate and one has the great advantage of having shady pine trees right down to the water's edge. Most down to the water's edge. Most hotels are outside the villages or in holiday complexes.

Of those that I visited during my short stay the two which made the most favourable impression were the Maestral at the village of Brela, in itself a charming spot for all its rather curious private hungalow development. private bungalow development, and the Jadran at Tucepi. The former has an air of elegance and efficiency about it.

The Jadran is the oldest holel on the coast but a couple of years ago was giveo a complete "face-lift" and is now both tastefully and comfortably furnished. It is spacious without being imper-sonal and its fine gardens go right down to the water's edge where they have their own beach, jetty (with water-ski-ing) and cafe-bar. The staff, too, were particularly pleasant and helpful, characteristics which I had always associated with most of Yugoslavia from previous visits but which on this occasion were showing signs of wearing thin. I hope this is only a temporary lapse. For some reason or other this

part of the Yugoslav coast has not proved as popular with British holidaymakers as say, with French or Germans. This with French or Germans. This is a pity for, notwithstand-ing the few shortcomings I bave mentioned, it is one of the least spoiled and certainly most sceoically attractive areas on Europe's southern littoral.

David Tennant

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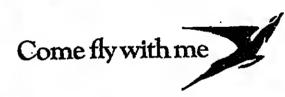


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Roger Mortimer won't be the favourite writer of Women's 'Lib' after this

Keep girls out of silks

races under "Rules for Women Riders" are eventually introduced by the Jockey Club, and I reckon there is a fair chance that, in some shape or form, that they will be, certain people are doomed to suffer disappointment.

The first are those racecourse executives who believe that women's races will lure bundreds of additional psying customers to the turnstiles. The probability is that once the novelty of the enterprise bas worn off, such races will retain about as much drawing power as races for male amateur riders on the flat; and it would surely be impossible to possess less drawing power than

Also likely to be disappointed are those optimists of the male sex who choose to visualise all participants in women's races as

young and nubile, delicious sex symbols of the Turf.

Of course, there are some women closely connected with horses who would look very agreesble posing in Health and Strength or Plsyboy but, on the other hand, just as some dogowiers get to resemble their pets, some women who are in and out of stables tha whole time tend to become more and more like horses.
Nor. through the dictates of

nature, will many women be seen to their best advantage when riding very short with their bottoms in the air like Lester Piggott. I think there is little chance of Newmarket becoming an open-air Bunny Club; though it might be a more cheerful place. it might be a more cheerful place

At present the whole idea is somewhat nebulous and there is

no indication whether the riders will be amateur or professional, and whether the races envisaged will be confined to the flat or be over hurdles and fences as well. "Mixed" races, in which women compete against men, I think are

If women'a races are restricted to amateurs, that would surely exclude from participation the many women who are employed in racing stables. As they ride out regularly, they are probably better qualified technically for better quained technically for race-riding than most others. If, on the other hand, women riders were compelled to be professional, that would effectively bar all those who wish to continue riding in point-to-points. It is doubtful if the majority

of people who go racing harbour any ardent desire to see women competing over fences. Steeple-

chasing is a rough, tough game and even in this unchivalrous age there is still a teodency to dislike the notion of seeing women rolled flat in the mud. The fact that a small number

of women are apparently keen to ride in steeplechases is in itself not a matter of any particular importance. After all racing is essentiatly a spectator sport and although these tough Amazons are perfectly willing to run the risk of serious injury, it would not be a spectacle relished by those present, except, perhaps the few who are fans of women's wrest-

Undeniably women play a big part in racing today. They form a high proportion, at least in the more expensive enclosures, of most racecourse attendances. There are hundreds of women owners and a few trainers. Some

women, I am sure, would be highly competent stewards if given the chance.

I see no particular objection to giving women a chance to ride in races every now and then pro-vided administrative difficulties can be overcome. To begin with, any such races should be on the fiat and be placed last on the card so that those racegoers not interested, can return home for tea and "The Magic Round-abont."

If these races prove to be a flop, then racecourses will soon cease to stage them. If, by chance, on the other hand they do turn out to be a howling success, then they can be gradually developed to are left their nout. developed to exploit their popu-

"Mixed" races are in the highest degree improbable, at any rate as far as competing with professionals is concerned. Regrettably there are always a few owners ready to sink to any dismal depth in the hope of self-

advertisement.

It is not infrequently for this reason that extremely slow horses, that will probably end up either in a tin or running over hurdles in Bulgaria, are some-times started in the Derby and merely succeed in impeding competitors considerably better than themselves.

With the same lamentable objective, some owners would not hesitate for one moment to put up a woman rider of limited experience and dubious competence in the Derby, caring deeply for all the publicity involved and not a jot for the havoc that could be caused in a big field on that steep descent to Tattenham Corner.



RACING

THE Msckeson Gold Cup at Cbeltenham is Fred Rimell's annual henchit match, and he won it for the fourth year running wheo Gay Trip was the victor yesterday, writes Roger Mortimer. Gay Trip, who won the Msckeson in 1969, was gaining his first success since he won the Grand National in 1970.

Gay Trip, ridden by Terry Biddlecombe, had luck on his side yesterday as Lucky Streak was in front and showing not the least sign of weakening when he fell at the last. The much-fancied Royal Relief came down at the eighth and Gay Trip's slable companion. Chatbam. last year's winner. Relier came down at the capacitand Gay Trip's slable companion, Chatbam, last year's winner, looked full of running when be crumpled up at the 12th.

That over-rated horse, The Dikler, ran a poor race and bad no hope in the closing stages.

Cheltenham

1.0 13m. 1f. 'Chese., £442).—
THOMONII. Mrs K. Morgan's b g. Monclek-Snulcen. 6-11-2 1M. Salaman.
E-1. I: Karacole IT. Sleddecombe 5-11. 3: Line Regiment J. Sourke. 20-11. 3.
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11. 21. 1. As A Finch 'S. R. Dawes,

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5-11. 3. 9 ran. 11.4 F. War Cry. 1

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159. 159. 109. 109. F. £1.15.

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Turkish Tourist, 9-11.3 (T. Siddecombe,

5-11. 1: Chezapacke Bsy 'S. Fistecher,

5-11. 1: Straight Fort (£. Wright, 7-21.

3. 10 ran. 11.4 F. The Dikior, 1 41.

10 ran. 11.4 F. The Dikior, 1 41.

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11. 19. Ilesi F. £2.20.

2.40 13m. Nerdio, £6301.—OBERON.

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3.18 (2½m. Chase, £4.21.—

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3. 5 ran. 51.: 10. 1F. Waiwyn.) Tote: 20p. F. 55p.

3.45 (2m. Nurdle, £680).—Will FOX.

Mr. H. Joel's b e Arcic Slave-Mistress Fox, 4-11.0 (J. Haine, 1-2 F.), 1; Csy Prince Barry Brugan, 7-21. 2; Bally
Bright 11. Cook, 5-1), 3. 4 ran. 10.

Ni. 1R. Turnell, 1 Tote: 17p. F. 30p.

Tote Touriell, 1 Tote: 17p. F. 30p.

WiNOSOR.--1.15. Grother Bob (25-1); 1.45. Hnory Morgan 18-11 F.1; 2.15. Flosebarb 18-11 F.1; 2.45. Lolus Land (12-1); 3.15. Gay Dolphin (9-1); 3.45. Roi-Bel (5-4 F.).

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Newcastle, was a pretty good player in his day.

He turned out at various times, in the centre, for Loughborough Colleges, Leicester, Leicestersbire, Northern and Northumberland, as well as the Barbarians he was also an England trialist without winning a cap.

But, it has been as a coach, for Northumberland, that he has come into the limelight in recent years, and now England have entrusted him with the task of shaping their national team. I had an opportunity of meeting Elders in Newcastle during the week, and getting some of his ideas of what he hopes for from the England team. hopes for from the England team.

Something is needed certainly. It is

nine years now, since they last won the Championship, in 1962-63. But Elders, for one, is not unhopeful. "We have any amount of good players," he told me. "It is just a question of sorting them out and getting the right

That, of course, is the job of the national selectors, of which he is one. Provided the right players are picked, it will be up to Elders, then, to lick them into shape, and he knows, pretty definitely, exactly what he wants.

"Rugby is a simple game," he says,
"not an over-complicated one. I
immensely admired the All Blacks team that came over here in 1967. They played a very simple game, really, with very few complicated moves, and did it all so efficiently that it was a joy to see them in action.
"I don't believe for instance, in

centres having about 15 different moves

of penalties missed by the Dublin side. Stand-off Gerry Murphy was off target from 30 yards in the first minute and ha missed an-other from 35 yards just before half-time. But the biggest mistake

of all was by prop-forward John O'Gorman who pulled the ball to the left of the upright from straight in front only 20 yards

out.

Neither side showed any real initiative aithough the Wanderers' forwards were very much on top, winning a considerable amount of good ball at the lineouts and push-

good ball at the theouts and pushing the bome pack several yards on numerous occasions. But they made little use of their possession, preferring to kick at almost every opportunity rather than let their

opportunity rather than let their threequarters get into action.

On the one occasion they did, however, left-wing John Thornton earned a well-taken try. From a scrum just inside the Collegians' twenty-five Fox took the strike against the bead and Wanderers swung the ball left for Cosgrove to send Thornton in st the corner for a score which Murphy could not improve.

Wanderers' first-half try bad come when Collegians were reduced to 14 men for 10 minutes because of an ankle injury to flanker Gordon Clsrke, when No. 5 O'Neill went off after 15 minutes of the second half they again made tha most of their numerical superiority.

From a scrum directly in front of the home posts Wanderers moved the ball left and Cosgrove was again the second the past left and Cosgrove was again the

Elders has basic ideas on welding the talent

midfield. Two or three moves are enough, provided they are done

properly."
He believes naturally, in the basics. "Everything depends on having a solid platform up front," he says. "Efficient scrummaging, of course, is a must. But once the platform has been achieved, I want to see full use being made of it by the backs, with a running full-back joining in. There is no point in creating another platform after the first platform, another platform after that, if the whole thing, eventually, dies."

He is not all the same, a dogmatic man. He believes in being receptive to ideas, and, like Carwyn James with the Lions, wants to discuss everything with the players and get their ideas.

Nor does he like laying down too definite a pattern of play. "There must be some scope for individuality," he says. "There are two ways of approaching a match. One school of thought says: 'This is what we are going to do, and these will be the moves.' The other says, 'These are the players we've got. How are we going to make best use of them?' I belong to the latter school.

"Everything depends on the players your disposal. There was nothing I admired more, for instance, than the brilliant way in which the Lions started running from defensive situations in their matches in New Zealand. Their quick moving and passing under pressure was remarkable—sheer sleight of hand.

"I would certainly like to move towards that kind of thing with the England team, but first we have to see what kind of material we have at our disposal. In the first instance we might prefer to go for '55 yards rugby '-establishing a platform inside the opposing half and then bringing the backs into play. Then, if our confidence increased, we could go on to attempt some of the picture-book moves brought off by the

He feels, as many others do, that England should bave some outstanding threequarters this season, and would like to play to them. "Players like to play to them. "Players like Duckham, Webb and Janion, are as good as you will find anywhere," be says. At the same time he is also a firm believer in what he calls. "Pressure rugby on opponents' mistakes. In international rugby the side that often wins is the one that explaint its opponents' mistakes. one that exploits its opponents' mistakes

One of Elders's difficulties, though, is that he will be able to have the England squad available to him only three times during the season. Two of these will be on Sundays after the England trials, on December 18 and January 1. The other will be a weekend session at Bisbam Abbey in Buckinghamshire on January 28-30.

"I am a blt out on a limb up here in Northumberland," says Elders, "and it makes it difficult for me to get to know all the players personally. It's a different thing from being on a tour, when you are with them all the time." He also thinks that one of England's disadvantages is that the game is so diversified there. "It's a long way from Cornwall to London," be says, "and then through to Northumberland; and the players in the different areas very the long way. often bave different styles of play. My job will be to try to bring them atl together and achieve some kind of

co-ordination. "I often think it would be a good thing—at least for the standard of play at national level—if all the best players in the country could be channelled into, say, 20 top clubs." The trouble is that the game, in England, bas not evolved in that way, and it is almost impossible to unscramble it now.

In Newcastle, for instance, we have a number of good clubs, but if the best players in all of them could be combined into a team cailed 'Newcastle' what a team it would be."

Like Carwyn James, be believes in knowing the enemy." Next Ssturday, his capacity as a national selector, be intends to watch London Welsh play Bristol at Old Deer Park. "I shall be keeping a close watch on Bristol, of course, but an equally close one on London Welsh," he says. "It was they after all, who set the pattern for the Lions play behind the scrum and I expect several of them will be playing for Walea again this season."

One of the things I like about Elders is that be has no air of false confidence.
"It's a challenge," he says, "And we shall give it all we have." If England fail again, it will not be for any want of thought and effort on his part.

Vivian Jenkins

Collegians outplayed

Dublin Wanderers .. 11 pts Collegians 3 pts

by John Woodward

John Elders: knows what be wants.

TWO TRIES by left-wing John Thornton and a penalty kicked by prop forward John O'Gorman gave Dublin Wanderers a deserved victory over Collegians, who could only manage ona penalty in a far from memorable match at Ravenhill,

In charge of the match was English grade one referee Mr Jack Loxon, one of several officials involved in an Interchange between the bome unions this season.

Wanderers, showing only one with Ron Fox coming in at hooker, included former Collegians player Bob Gordon. He bas been playing in the second row but for this match was moved back to No. 8 in match was moved back to No. 8 in place of Leinster inter-provincial Pst Garvey who has been dropped. Gordon was in action straight from the kick-off when the hall went to ground and be hacked on to take play deep into the bome twenty-five. But there were few lively moments in the first half, principal feature of which was the number



THE man who may hold the key to the outcome of the Irish inter-provincial championship clash between Connaught and Ulster in Galway next Seturday is the Con-naught captain and loose head prop. Ray McLonghlin, who did so much for the Lions forwards in New Zealand earlier this year. What could have been for him

an even more outstanding tour was, of course, tragically cut short by a broken thumb in the infamous battle of Canterbury and, although it was far from evident at the time, he broke it was not during the opening interagain during the opening interpro of the season—against Leinster, at Lansdowne Road, a fortnight ago.

He hasn't played a match for his club, Blackrock, since then and while he ts certain to be named in the side the Connaught selectors will pick after today's UCG, the Galwegians Senior League semi-final, it's anything but certain whether he will be fully recovered in time.

It's an intriguing situation. Against Leinster his inspired leadership helped the Connaught pack to outthink and outplay the opposition in almost every department and there is no doubt that his presence could belp the men from the West to rise to even greater heights against Ulster, champions for the last two years.

Ulster fielded two previously uncapped props in their 13-6 victory over Munster at Raven-hill last week, and while both of them, Paddy Agnew and Roger Clegg dld all that was asked of them, they would certainly find McLoughlin and his brother, Feidlim a much tougher propo-

Connanght will certainly be the poorer if McLoughlin is forced to withdraw even though he plans to be at the team's pre-paratory session in any case, while if he does turn ont bis hand will have to be heavily

This is but one feature of what promises to be a particularly in-teresting encounter. Even with-out McLoughlin, Connanght still bave a great deal of experience in the front five as they showed against Leinster, while Ulater will be hoping for a continuation of the spirit which made up for experience against Munster.

It's in the loose that Ulster may have the edge with their hack-row trio of Jimmy David-son, Robin Bethel and Stewart Mckinney, really hungry for the ball while behind the scrum they appear to have greater skill and flair than their opponents.

But, before they can hope to go forward, Ulster will have to gain parity of possession in the tight and it's in this facet of the e that their certainly come. If a side is going backwards from the set pieces It's extremely difficult to get off one's heels and start going for-ward again with real effect, no matter how good the loose for-wards or threequarters.

Although It's eight years since Connaught last won an inter-provincial match, beating Ulster 13-3 in Galway in 1963, it's only in the last two years that they have really become the very poor relations, scoring only 12 points while conceding 130 in their six matches.

In previous years, especially against Ulster, they were much more in contention, only two points separating the sides in 1967-and 1968, only one point in 1966, while in 1965 they shared 2 3-3 draw. After 20-0 and 42-0 wins in the past two seasons Ulster can expect the result to be much closer this time.

The schools inter-pro ebampionship gets under way at Thomand Park Limerick next Thursday when Munster entertain Connaught. Munster beld their trial in mid-week when the Probables beat the Possibles, 28-13 while in the Leinster trial the Probables were only able to score a 16-12 win over the Possibles, thanks to a last minute try.

Leinster travel to Galway for their game against Connaught on November 24, the same day as Ulster stage their trial at Raven-hill, for which two teams and 17 additional players make up the panel. Ulster then entertain Connaught at Ravenhill on December

John Woodward

Stewart's hit back

Stewart's FP 6 pts Heriot's FP 6pts

AFTER BEING HAMMERED on their own line for the opening 20 minutes. Stweart's staged a remark-able fight-back to force an honour-able draw, one goal each, at inverleith. AFTER BEING HAMMERED

By their normal standards, Heriot's should have bad the match well in band in that first quarter, but their backs, shorn of spearbeads in Jim Craig and Andrew Irvine, vitiated chance after charce. Irvine, vitiated chance after charce. During that period of enforced captivity in which they did not once penerate Heriot's half, the Daniels defended desperately, alded by countless bandling errors from the opposition. Then, as so often bappens in such a game of wasted opportunity, Stewart's at last broke their shackles to take a shock lead in the 30th minute.

With Forsyth kicking them down-field, Stewarts won a line-out, peeled in expert fashion, and Kelly, making an outstanding comeback both in attack and defence, crashed through for a try which MacLean

Needless to say, though a mortal affront to Heriot's, this was the kiss of life for Stewart's, whose forwards antont to retriots, this varies in the file for Stewart's, whose forwards thereupon began to get a grip in a scrawbling, untidy game. With Vernon, Cartwright and Spsven a solld frumt row, they beld on in the tight, and spoiled like mad in the open. Heriot's were truly rattled, but they came back in typical Goldenacre style to snatch e spectacular equaliser 10 minutes into the second half.

Hutton broke away from s maul, Myddleton fed from a ruck and when the backs for once bandled crisply and accurately Webb sent Lee speeding all of 45 yards for a try through a stricken Stewart's defence. Ellis converted.

This, bowever, was but the sign for further Stewart's resurgence, and for almost the remainder of

the match their lighter forwards cracked the whip.

It was Heriot's turn to defend, and with the powerful Borthwick given no chance to add to his season's bag of 22 tries, they had little left in their attacking locker. Stewart's, in their turn, were just as profligate of good fortune, their threequarters over-playing the grub kick to their own extinction. With the exception of the hard-running Watt, the Stewart's backs, with the line in their sights, would have been better advised to die with the ball and force fruitful rucks rather than kick speculstively into enemy than kick speculatively into enemy

hands.

Heriot's, bowever, also deserve credit for staunch tackling, and in the closing minutes they were reduced by injuries to Lee and Philip, the former limping off the

Desperate for a win-they had Desperate for a win—they had savoured such a success only twice in the last 10 games between these old rivals—the Daniels threw everything into a last onslaught, only to see reasonable penalty chances by the sturdy Forsyth and MacLean of Abstraing.

It was not a game Heriot's will want to remember, but of their forwards Hesp jumped spendidly in the line-out, with Hutton grafting as hard ss ever in maul and ruck. There was, however, a sad lack of fluency behind the scrum, the absence of Conference of the scrum, Roleros: O. G. Mieras i Watseniens J. Compton, S. Wright, K. Collins.

SCHOOLS RUGBY

YESTERDAY'S RUGBY RESULTS

France B23 Scotland B (Oyonnax) COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

INTERNATIONAL

CLUB GAMES Gela Moseley Coll.
Losabbero Coll.
Losabbero Coll.
London Uly.
Royal NSFP
Edinburgh Wdrs.
Edinburgh Acade.
Swaotta
Cross Kays
Pontypool Ester Hrwick Hilbead NSFP Langholen Langholen London Wesp London Welsh Met. Polica Hew Brighton Northefpton tots .Whiigiftlans

Carrie
Licenore
O.Aogostinians
Angus Solect XV.
Howe of Fifs
Dundes Univ. II
Glegrothes
Hawick Linden
Gels YM
Lenzie
Boarnden
Herlet's FP
Glasgow Univ.
Musselburgh
Kelvinside Acade
Panmurs

R. L. PLAYERS COMPETITION First Round

BRUCE FRANCIS, who played for Essex last season. and Geoff Davies dealt harshly with the Rest of the World attack on the second day of the metch against New South Wales in Sydney Before rain brought an early close they had put on 170 for the second wicket. New South Wales have scored 205 for one in reply to the World's 224. Gary Sobers, the World's injured captain, made an unexpected appearance in the nets and batted and bowled for 10 minutes without apparent discomfort.

Tetal (1 wkt.) 206
Fell of wicket: 1-56.
Bowling: Mesood. 8-3-18-0: Grels.
9-2-34-0: Bedl. 20-59-1-0: Intikhab. 14-2-60-0.



jockstraps and linime Changing Room nt Court in London. DAVID STOREY'S 1

contains more full-from than Oh Calcutta! and letter words than bavbeen uttered in any End production. In ot representation of changing-room before and after a match, As might be expecte author of This Sportin subject is Rughy I slightly unkind progra

rather over-simplifies ence between League and gives the impressic players would be ver-tdoubtless crying " chaps, let's go hard b to hurt the other fell fact the changing-room occupants could exist Union grounds, especia North, West and Midl Storey brilliantly bri

the familiar types-clown, at his peak in afterwards; the moros with a chip on his and the lad being rib his girlfriend.

Surprisingly there is man in David Store (League sides usually or two). I also mis: familiar types such as ing-Room Moaner, with chilling pre-match rem "They say that bloke v bis leg against them las had to have it off." Not t the Player Everyone H team were all such nice could imagine them Somehow I dealing out the sort Waring to say "That w naughty" or some suc

pbrase. One great revelation the favourite Rugby Les after the match appea urinating in the bath w... filled with players. Unio have habits just as w but not this particu Another class difference

Union players probat not stand for the ban on n this changing-room t a first-class player stut-cigarette on the side of ti as he ran on to the fie they wouldn't want s officials crowding into the ing-room and chivrying many as six non-plays there before the game.

Originally, we are tole to hoped to use genuine Ri in the cast, but they pr switable and Storey's tear City") are all profession: Immense pains were t the director, Lindsay A to achieve aothenticity.
Stanislavskl-type dedical
team actually played a
League match under the Bev Risman, who was car England at both codes, a still exhausted were dri-the changing-room to reb as to get the authentic It is true that David team is rather light in the And some of the player

stripped to their funda (as they are for a great

the play) reveal somewhat quate physique, although

are generously endowed i respects. One is not entirely co that they would last it against Hunslet or even Thirds). But the scting good that one soon forge As when Warren Clarke. a concussed forward, is into the changing-room glazed eyes, lips mumbli he's quite all right and dripping all over his f representation so realist some of the audience c

Speaking as one who one a book on how not to a couldn't help comparin Rugby team coming off a time, splitting, limping and ing, with the appailing ficiclity of the average spearean army, passing the the carnage of Argincourt. David Storey and L Anderson between them an congratulated on achievin impossible—putting rugb stage for the first time making it credible, right to the last jock strap. A critic said, the play has a Day like precision of detail. I know who Daumier player but he was right.

Harold Hobson—page 3





 ALTHOUGH there was an increased fee for the BBC TV coverage of the AAA indoor championships at Cosford last season, the Women's AAA did not beoefit from it. The AAA secretary, Barry Willis, sent a letter to his counterpart, Miss Mares Hartman, explaining that his Association's finances could not stand the pay-out.

the BBC too, who were delighted with the girls' performances at the meeting. Miss Hartman said:
"We're not mercenary, and would have heen delighted with a token payment. After all, we had the star of the meeting in Margaret. Beacham who set a world record." The two Associations are going their own way at the indoor championships at Costord next year. The men hold their meeting on the last Saturday in January.

A free day could not be found for the women, but the British Amateur Athletic Board have come to the rescue by inviting them to hold their title meeting in conjunction with the match against Spain on February 18 and 19. The fixture will be televised, and the women bave been assured of a share of the proceeds.

LANCE CROSS, chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association, warned yesterday that Christ-church could lose the 1974 Commonwealth Games unless a solution was found soon to the wrangle over the choice of venues for swimming and athletics.

Mr Cross said bis association would be asking for e guarantee on target dates for facilities by December 10. "If we are not sattsfied by then we may have to advise the games federation we cannot go abesd," be said.

The trouble ceme to a head during last month's local government elections when a Labourdominated city council announced plans for a combined swimming athletic stadium as opposed to existing proposals for facilities at separate locations.

 DAVE BEDFORD, Britain's European 5,000 and 10,000 metres record holder, could become the victim of holder, could become the victim of the latest rule passed by the Euro-psen Athletics Association in Oslo last week. They told all countries that "It is mandatory to wear national colours in all future European championships." Bedford has in the past shown an obvious dislike for the official

British vest. "I don't flod them comfortable and they are uncomfortable to run in," says the man who discarded his official vest during the European Games for a piain white singlet.

He also upset officials, and cost his club, Shaffesbury Harriers, promotion in the Southern league when, during a race at Erith in September, he competed in a plain vest instead of the club colours. He was warned during the race that he would be disqualified and although be changed vests as he ran, be was still deprived of victory.

GLASGOW'S Jim Watt is to meet fellow-countryman Willie Reilly, who is based in London, for the British lightweight hoxing titls vacated by Ken Buchansn.

This has been decided by the Board of Control, who state that the winner will be required to waive the six months grace and defend the title when called upon by the Board.

Board.

In addition the Board decided that Herble McClean should meet Tony Riley in a final eliminating context for this lightweight title. GRAHAM DOWLING will cap-tain the New Zealand cricket team due to tour the West Indies later this winter.

Loust in Palm Springs tells how the World Cup beast was tamed

all ball shortens the course

US PGA National Naim Beach, Florida, of an alligator that np near the course. hed him cautiously Id feed him marsh-

as s feeble, no the famous East the finishing round l today in the 19th The course isn't as legend would have ut just watch out r, the rough, the the criss-cross nap

according to Jack o lires down the feed small balls to The small British bly being used by in this World Cup ther tournament in small half 40 yards

tee," said Nicklaus,
dn't want to use it
hecause I'd get
ses, if we ever went
small hall in this
days to make golf yards long," course Siretches a is nice players were hal's a tor, especially ple of dozen of the 92 in teams of two from

re world-class comifessionals come as no surprise, vay stage, that only States team of Nick-Trevino seem likely the South Africans, and Harold Henning. Argentine Roberto playing in his 16th (it used to be called

greens, the bome countries beve done well, at times magnificently. The unique formula of the event, wherein every shot counts for yourself as well as for your team. appears to breed self-concero, nowever, and few sparks can kindle between team mates.

There was a thriling moment early on the second day when suddenly Scotland flasbed brilliantly alive as a team.

Gallacher played four sound shots for e hirdie on the long opening hole; Shade parred It. Shade holed a six-foot putt for a birdie on the second; Gallscher parred it. Both then struck near perfect irons for the next tee to whihin 12 feet of the flagstick. Each missed his birdie. The team missed a chance to go four strokes under par. The flash-fire had expired.

Shade, through two days, carried Scotland. There were two reasons. Although Shade is a short hitter, the fairways are narrsw and he can hit a ball down a plumh line. More im-portant, he has now recovered from a wrecked marriage which plagued him all summer. "How can you play golf with that on your mind?" he asks. Shade was ioint sixth with Jacklin in the individual scores after two

Jacklio continues to confound. He had a lacklustre first round, three-putting all over the shop, which infected his spirit. On the second day, he holed a nasty five-footer and suddenly was the old inspired Jacklin again, the Open Jacklin, snaring six birdies in a 67. When will he egaio put four, even three, rounds together?

When Oosterhuis plays badly, es be did round the greens for 75 on Friday, it comes these days as a surprise. Oosterhuis certainly is Britain's most dedicated, and arguably her best, golfer today. He yearns for a erack at the American tour.

So does Cralg Defoy, who came

vsgabond golfer who last winter lo Florida for Wales because be finished fourth io the Open. If it wasn't for the Victnam ran out of money in both Austrslia and South Africa. The last time I saw Beames

war. De Foy might not have heen in Florida et all. In fact be might still be another American citizen living in Surrey. Cralg's father, an American who has settled in Britain, met and mar-ried a Welsh woman during the he was about to take a job ferrying horses across the Atlantic, and last week he surfseed in e maroon boiler-suit carrying Peter Oosterhuis's clubs in the World Cup. He had just finished 40th in the Cypress Gardens Open, which ried a Welsh woman during the Second World War. Craig was born in Pennysylvania in 1947. He lived there only six months was won by the Canadian World Cupper, Moc Norman, with a pair before the family moved to Burry before the family moved to Burry Port, Carmarthensbire. "I guess I hated Rugby," saya Defoy, who is as tall and slender as a flag-stick. "So I built my own golf course on the sand dones." He was 12 The course was made up of five tees and five holes dug in the sand. Exploding one's wey round a slapped-up course is one kind of fun, but doing it with a couple of your uncle's cast-off left-handed clubs, when you're naturally right-It had turned out to be no fledgling tour at all, but one that lures the likes of Steve McInyk,

lures the likes of Steve Melnyk, the British amateur champion who is having a rough life among the professionals. Melnyk, who dominated Carnoustie, has come 49th in both bia major tour tournaments. His fellow Walker Cupper, Lanny Wadkins, twice missed the cut before finisbing juint alinth in the recent Sahara Invitational. when you're naturally right-handed, is something else. Invitational. He soon got round in the right side of the ball and won some tournaments. When the family moved to Chertsey, Craig turned prefessional, cleaning out proshops and picking up tins from Bill Cox at Fulwell and Dick Burton at Coombe Hill.

The American circuits, any of them, aren't likely to tempt many of this year's World Cuppers, such as the Rumanians. One of them, Dumitru Munteanu, acored rounds of 102 and 97 while his captain, the courtly veteran Paul Tomita, had 90 and 84. "We came," Tomita shrugged, "to play golf."

Ge, Tomila Shrugged, ID yellow and the second of the secon 281-



Nicklaus: battle with Player

Henry Longhurst speculates on a new thought in golf

Easy-way to save time

A friend of mine volunteers to put up a prize of £10 to the first club that lays on a medal tourna-ment with a nine-inch hole, pro-vided there are at least 25 entries, and what a splendid thing this would be! There is no earthly reason when you come to think of it, why the golf hole should have to be exectly 41 inches in diameter.

صكدا من الاصل

In the old days, wheo Horace Hutchinson, became the first official Amateur Champion, he tells how, if the rim of the hole became damaged and worn, it was customary at Westward Ho! to cut anothec with a penknife and stick a gull's feather in it to mark it far the people behind. It is right to assume, therefore, that there might be a difference of at least an inch between one bole and another.

My friend's suggestion is not of course, new and I myself remember Gene Sprazen flying a kite about an eight-inch hole, even before the war. His main concern was that putting played proportionately loo great a part in determining results at golf, and it could hardly be contested that this is a valid argument today, at any rate among the

experts.

The best players are so cosd that the weekly winner tends to be the one for whom the puts happened to drop that week. I auppose it could be said that the same would apply to an eight-inch or nine-inch bole, and yet, somehow, I doubt it.

My correspondent wants to know bow many shots per round would be saved with a nine-inch hole and which class of olayer—scratch, medium or long handi-

cap-would save the most sbots. He estimates the saving at between five and eight sbots per What interests me more than

the possible saving in shots is the saving in time. There is little doubt that it is on the greens

that most of the time is wasted. with run-of-the-mill players, and nearly sll youngsters, peering first from one side of the hole then the other, picking up nonexistent bits of grit, and taking their glove off and putting it in the hip pocket, all hecause this is what the greet men are seen to do on television.

So long as the greens were not enlarged, a ploe-inch bole would surely save sn immense amount of time, aince anything up to three feet would tend to be conceded, and perbaps in practice up to four.

An interesting speculation also would be at what distance the man who gets the twitch from four feet and under would get it with a nine-inch hole. Six or seven feet I should guess, though mercifully I do not propose to put it to the test.

Still, from the time point of view alone the experiment would be a useful one and I bope some-one will give it a trial. If it saved enough time to restore two rounds a day as the normal quota on a busy course, what a blessing it would be In the meantime on a more

elevated level I note with satisfaction, since I long ago said that he was the one I would buy ahares in if I bad the chance, the continued success "down under" of Peter Oosterhuis and I hone to see more of him when I hope to see more of him when he returns to New Zealand after a short stint in partnership with Jacklin to represent Britaio on the other side of the world at Palm Beach.

It must be now the best part of 20 years since, in s globe encircling voyage, I first went to New Zealand and recorded bow, although I was in fact farthest away, at a range of shout 14.903 miles, it was here that I felt nearest to home. Even now I remember many of the names on the signposts during a trip down the coast road from Christchurch—Cricklewood Faling Lelington -Cricklewood Ealing, Islington,

Mitcham, Winchester, Hatfield. Chertsey, Andrews. Balmoral and

The early trip down the coast road was in order to see Mount Cook, but alas, when we turned the corner after ebout 200 milea, and there it ought to have been, all we could see was the mist lying on the lake with a visibility of a few hundred yards. Since the New Zealand Open is down in the south of the South Island, at Dunedin, which everybody tells me is more Scotch than Scotland, I hope for better luck this coming

During my second visit to New Zealand, the Governor-General was Lord Cobham, who, as Charles Lyttelton, had been reserve for the Cambridge golf team the year after I went down—an inspired appointment if ever there were the company of the company there was one, sioce it was his ancestor after whom Port Lyttel-ton, founded in the "hungry forties," was named.

What fun it would bave been to stage a man-to-man long driving contest between him and Jack Nicklaus!

tio.: was played at Lytham, where the last hole measures something around 360 yards. I think there must heve been a good March wind behind him, but Lyttelton. while practising, drove a number of halis from the 18th tee, quite a few of which actually finished on the green-whereupnn ha wes ticked off hy the aecrelary, the late Pym Williamson (who amons other things had a parrot in his office), oo the ground that prac-tising to the 18th green was

strictly prohibited.

After a pause for breath at Jos Angeles and the loss of Monday alterether over the international deteline. I hope in due courae to be writing about the New Zealand acene.

In the meantime corresposdents, especially creditors, may care to note that I shall be away for three nr four weeks.

dy Sutherland

lenger to Player and

io are battling it out ividual crown m the Irish, who arc

ish volicyball team, he up and up in more ie, have really got their ip for their openiog i fixture of the winter onk this afternoon. h against Luxembourg drawing another full b means another fine

funds of the Scottish Association. estion of funds which d Scots ire—although their Benelux oppon-

ce of the irritation is the "Arena" column ionth's World Sports, to this the English Association appear in right old mean about loots who, it is alleged, much better financial tha Government. Valsh, of the SVA, says

the ten-point memorandum, which Mr Watsh has drawn up in reply, that is putting it mildly. Mr Terry Jones, the EVA secretary, is quoted as saying "The Scots received a little over £1,000 this year to send their team the Euro-West tsurnament in Sweden. Goodness only knows how

much more they got towards the trip to Milan." This statement, says Mr Walsh in his memorandum, is absurd. "The Scritish team received £371 for travel to Sweden—one half return air fare to Gothenburg for 12 players, one referce and one coach." The Eoglish Association, that is the memorandum also states the memorandum, also received balf their estimated air fare. Proportionately they receive the same whether the government grant is half or two-thirds the cost. Mr Walsb emphasises that he does not want the issue to "blew up into a major row." But he does not understand why the English association has made such wild statements. "They have nothing to gain from it," he says.

HOCKEY

Uddingston 3 Western 2

by Joe Dillon

WESTERN, the West District League leaders, played their first game in the competition outside Glasgow yesterday and were knocked from their pedestal by an enthusisstic and at times brilliant Uddingston side.

At 19, while preparing for a tour of Asia, Defoy suddenly realised he was American and subject to rall-up and a different sort of Asian tour. "I badn't even been there in 24 years." he recalled the other day, with a glance at his native land. I took the British nationality, but I want to get on the American

I want to get on the American tour, I like the hig occasion."

The Rat Race Is, of course the Tour. On a level below it comes the Satallite Touc and, lower still, things like the Florida Winter

Tour for the Fledgling profes-sionals. This is sort of a Mouse

Race which is run up and down the Sunshine State in the form

of 31-hole tournaments affering prizes of 6,000- 10,000 dollars.

Peter Beames is on it. Beames, you may recall, ia the little British

Uddingston side.

The result was even more rewarding for the bome side when it is remembered that they had their sweeper-hack. McLaughlan, injured after five munutes. Ha became s mere passenger on the left wing. They were certainly the more skilled and factically sound team but were hit by two lapses by their defence in the space of five mioutes mid-way through the first half, after they themselves had played the better, hockey and taken the lead.

The game bad swung dramatically away from them and for a

time just before the interval it appeared as though they might lose their grip of the situation alternatives.

The game got off to an exciting start when in the first minute Laws made a fine interception to McLean's shot at goal. At the other McLean's shot at goal. At the other end Scott shot, carrowly past win the goalkeeper well out of position. Play continued to flow until the fifth minute when Craig took off on a major run down the right wing and crossed into the goal-mouth far Finlayson to crash the ball past Gilmour.

This goal settled the much younger Uddington team and they became more adveoturous in their play and began swinging the ball around, which in the process carved the Western defence to shreds. When it appeared as though they were going to score an avalanche of goals their goalkeeper McLachlan committed two unforgiveable

The first came after 20 minutes when Ellis, who was allowed too much freedom on the left wing, broke through from the half way

line and beaded straight for goal. On reaching the circle be shet first time for goal, the ball struck the goalkeeper's pads and Ellis put the rebound into the corner of the goal. The secood, five minutes later, came wheo McLachisn mistimed a clesrance, the ball went straight to Kemp who stepped inside the circle and crashed the ball into the unguarded net.

Western remained on the offensive for the remaining 15 minutes and two scintillsting ruos by Scstt and Young almost produced a score. The pattern of play remained the same at the start of the second half and all they had to show for their endeavour were two superb shots from Scott, which grazed the post.

After ten minutes Uddington restranged their attack, with Wait moving to the right wing and Craig inside. Schessiboy Hill became more actively employed in the contest by reverting to midfield. The homa aide immediately clicked into gear and pounded the Western defence in the search for an equaliser.

In the 15th minute Finlayson

Personal

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENTS

had what looked like a good goal dissllowed, but five mintues later soatched an equaliser following a penalty corner. McLean's shot was blocked, it spun loose to Watt who crossed into the goalmouth where Finlayson was waiting to pick his spot in the net.

spot in the net.

At this stage the Western defeoce was in complete turmoil as Uddingston increased the pace even further. Two goalmouth scrambles almost provided Uddingston with the winner but Gilmsur was oo hand to save the day. Three minutes fro mime the all-important goal came from McLean after an interpassing movement with Craig.

an interpassing inovenent with Craig.

There were six West District players on view but it was youngster Hill who slood bead and shoulders above the other 21 players. If he can maintain this current rate of progress a long and distinguished career must lie in front of him. Loughbut I. H. Young: R. Finkayen. O. Cra's, W. McLean, D. Hill, S. Wall.

Western R. Gilmour, G. Laws, D. Ness: D. Walter, A. M. Duncan, M. Kembi, M. Dickson, K. McLernan, A. Scott, J. A. Young, R. Ellis.

TENNIS by John Ballantine

by John Ballantine

BOB HEWITT (South Africa) defested Geraid Battrick, Britain's Number Three player, for the third time in this seasoo's Dewar Cup Finals when he won 3-6, 61-6-2 in 1hr 23min st Torquay yesterdsy. The besvyweight South African had bealeo previously the lightweight Welshman at Edinburgh and Port Talbot, and, ooce again, be had too much weight of shot in the crisis for Battrick. But it was a fine match, full of flair.

Battrick played from the baseline in the first set, breaking service in the fourth and eighth games. In the second set Hewitt had slight advaotages through his willingness to go to the net behind thundering backhands.

Battrick served two double faults to lose service in the sixth game and, with Hewitt serving at 5-1, there was an unusual incideot causing the match to habeld up for several minutes. On the first point Hewitt hit a forehand that was going several fret over the baselina bad not Battrick standing on the line and with

one of those involuntary move-ments every Cup player knows about, prodded it back with a oer-yous forehand volley.

The baseline judge, Bill Telfer, with another automatic reflex, called "out" as Battrick volleyed, and, indeed, Hewitt appeared not to try to returo the volley. The South African protested that, at the very least, he should "have two more." After some argument Battrick gave gratuitous advice to Hewitt !" Let's get on with it and get home.") and to the dithering umpire Lauris McCuilum ("Take charge, man."

charge, man."

In fact, Battrick was awarded the point, presumably on the umpire's assumption that Hewitt could oot bave returned the volley anyway. It did not matter as the South African woo the game and the set. Thereafter, he "took charge" with a stream of superbwincers, hitting right through Battrick's fine defensive game and breaking service in the third and fifth games.

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White Man's Bluff

SOFTLY, aoftly, a small British team is preparing to fly out to Cape Town to compete in what is being called South Africa's first multi-racial athletics meeting. Arthur Gold, secretary of the British Amateur Athletics Board, distributed invitations among our athletes to "this momentous occasion in South African sport" only aftec demanding and receiving written assurances that 1. the meeting is "s multi-racial interna-tional" competition 1 on 26th and 27th November), 2. local coloured athletes he invited as well as overseas competitors, and 3. no special treatment will be accorded

competitors. The historic meeting has received banner headlines in South Africa; but until yesterday South Africa; but until yesterday barely a whisper in the British Press. The BAAB texpecting to send seven athletes) had not released details or lists of competitors. But British Olympians Andy Carter, Alan Lerwill, Howard Payne (whose parents live in South Africal, Payne's wife in South Africal, Payne's wife Rosemary and Rosemary Stirling had accepted. They carefully stress hopes of assisting racial harmony, and possibly

South Africa's return towards world and Olympic acceptance.

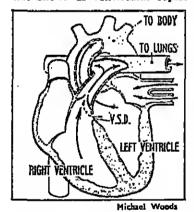
But who are the coloured competitors. South Africa has noi yet named one; and we drew a fistful of blanks among leading Fritish coloured athletes. Anita Fritish coloured athletes. Amua Neil (due to injury) and Verona Bernard (on advice from her cautal lurned down invitations; teensgers Sharon Collyear, Sonia Lannaman and Andrea Lynch were not even aware of the

meeting. Many would not upset their pre-Olympie training schedules in go, but one white South African asks: "Can you blame the coloured athletes for seeing this as a white man's trick? When the meeting is over, the South African hlark man will still be barred from club and provincial competition."

 HOW respectable can o ticket sniv get? Under the nose of Prince Philip at the World Sport-ing Club lost Monday night, 1000 tickets for tomorrow night's Royal commond Performance were doneted by "Mr S. Flashman" to the charity oron: in nid of the National Ploying Fields Association. Naturally the Pollodium long ago sold out (lickets £3 to £50) and unturally Stan Flashman isn't telling who flagged. mnn isn't telling who floaged him the tiekets. He'd far rather talk about his table guests last Monday: Tom Jones ond John

An Explanation

UNLESS Asa Hartford himself has revealed in his story in to-day's News of the World that he has a hole in the heart, medical ctiquette will prevent public con-firmation of that fact. But specialist opinion is that the West Bromwich player's condition is that known as ventricular septal



defect (VSD). This, as our diagram Illustrates, is caused by a "hole" in the tissue wall which separates the two larger cham-hers of the heart.

The condition becomes dangerous and disruptive to normal life only if the hole is sufficiently large to allow a considerable amount of blood to pass from the left to right ventricle (broken line), resulting in an increased flow through the lungs. It reveals itself in infancy through obvious breathlessness and a failure to grow as rapidly as normal.

In Hartford's case, the hole is almost certainly less than one centimetre in diameter, and therefore extremely unlikely to neceasitate the hole in the heart operation to "scw in" a synthetic patch, probably of

Teflon.

Moreover a mild VSD need not prevent him from continuing without handicap. Indeed, Ever-ton managec Harry Catterick elaimed last night that two othec footballers were ruled out of transfer deals to and from Everton when heart conditions were detected within the past seven years. Both are now playing in the League with other clubs.

In such small eases, only the most sophisticated scrutiny detect and diagnose the telltale heart murmur. And, in ahout a quarter of the 1,500 conditiona reported at hirth in Britain every year, the small hole rectifies itself by closing without medical

Over The Top

THE two new Olympic weightlifting classifications present headaches to the British Amateur Weightlifting Association. Fly-weight (8st 2lb) throws up a nice, uncomplicated problem: we haven't got one. "We are conhaven't got one. "We are considering a national appeal on TV." says secretary Willy Holland. "There is a serious shortage of good etrong little men." But the auper-heavyweight division (something over 174st) offers the real tease. "Now there offers the real tease. "Now there we do have a medal hope," confides Holland. "The problem is to get him out." Our superheavy is Terry Perdue from Swanses. The snag is he has served only a quarter of his four-year term in Hec Majesty's prison in Dorset for his part in a £10,000 scrap metal theft. "But they let these people out on parole for good behaviour." Holland insists, "so we haven't given up hope "so we haven't given up hope of Terry going to Munich."

SPORT: Criticism, inquest and opinion plus Parkinson

THE most relevant and disturbing questions about yet anothec unimaginative performance by England are these: How far does it reflect a real lack of talent in our foothall, and how far does it stem from the mistaken policies of Sir Alf Ramsey?

On the face of it, Sir Alf has some on the face of it, Sir Alf has some convincing excuses. Gordon Banks, Alan Mullery, Colin Bell' and Roy McFarland were all injured, and unsvailable to him. The absurd clash with Football League Cup replays meant that Marin Chivers, the hanmer of the Swiss, and Martin Peters hoth had to play a bruising match, with extra time, at Preston.

Yet having said this, it still seems that Sir Alf's choice was inept, his use of substitutes characteristically illogical. his tactics ill-considered. Ahove all, hoth in choice and play, the England team once more mirrored a conception of the game which looks increasingly sterile and obsolete.

Let us take, first, the matter of

substitutions, itself closely bound up with that of selection. In Basie, where

Sir Alf and England—sterile and obsolete Mscsh, sent on minutes from the end

all struck fear into the Swiss. Now, it was perhaps legitimate for Sir Alf to decide that, having played so hard a game for Spura two mere days earlier, he would he in no condition to give his best for England. In that case, though I think he would have heen mistaken, he ahould simply have omitted him from the malch altogether.

But evidently Sir Alf did not believe that, since when things were manifestly going wrong, he threw Chivers into a battle which the Swiss by now were controlling. Surely the whole value of Chivers was as much psychological as material. The whole point of choosing him at all was to give England sn early, moral edge. If he then showed signs of weariness, he could have been taken off. Instead, the whole advantage of his presence was thrown away.

in place not of an obviously jaded and ineffectual Hurst—who in any case turned out to be suffering again from his pulled hamstring—but for an incresaingly dangerous Lee, the one player who at that time was really troubleration acceleration.

Secondly, the matter of selection. Though Sir Alf'a field was seriously limited, his choice was still extra-ordinary. The shade of Stiles still seems to look over his shoulder. What other explanation can there be for continually turning to a destructive, uncreative player like Peter Storey, in midfield? To me, no other choice so perfectly and depressingly symholises the poverty of Sir Alf's philosophy. In Beliast last May, George Best

do an adequate containing job against a really gifted player. Yet at Wembley, where he could at least have been set to mark Odermatt, the hlond Swiss inside-forward was allowed to run wild and free throughout the game.

and free throughout the game, After the game, Sir Alf ingenuously deplored the fact that so many English passes had gone wrong. The answer is quite aimple, he should pick players espahle of passing the hall. Mike Bailey, the admirahly husy Wolves' right-half, was in his party. So was colored to the state of the stat Colin Todd who, though he plays defen-sively for Derhy, has far more skill than either Storey or Hughes. Ball, short of match practice, made errors. hut did many good, quick, intelligent things as well. The hurden was aimply too great for him,

Nor was the defence impressive. It

are so pitifully thin on the ground. Lloyd has neither the skill nor the mobility of an international atopper, and it may well be that the 20-year-old West Ham player, Tommy Taylor, is potentially the hest we have, when he can cure an expensive tendency to

unforced error. Peter Shilton, in goal, must aurely lose his position as Crown Prince to Ray Clemence. He seems, at the moment, to lack the so-called big match tempersment, and it was significant that his own defenders were so reluctant to pass him the hall. He was not impressive when the crosses came over, and he might have done better with Odermatt's goal, though Hughes England, to give way to a fresher man. By contrast Moore, his clubmate, seems

took much blame for actually stepping

off and standing back, thus Odermatt the space for a shot to have stood still could have

Summerbee, fortunate to get : chance, still seems to lack tru-national class, while it is sure for Hurst, whose club form habeen as indifferent as his fo cspahle of going majestically the next decade.

No doubt England will qua Athens on December 1, and can scramble through the quarte home advantage should win the Nations Cup. This should allowed to obscure the fact th manager's policies and predi have lost the confidence of the world at large. Can the leopard his apots? The choice of fantasist as Rodney Marsh sug, might. But, like Wednesday's inclusion of Marsh, the process slow and grudging.

Brian G





When other friendships are forgot, our's will still be hot

This week at the Albert with a cocked wrist while her Hall, eight of the world's top women tennis stars will fight out the finals of the Dewar Cup. Here one of the players, Julie Heldman (ahove left), who is also a well-known writer on the game, presents a light-hearted portrait of Virginia Wade (right). Writing apart, Julie is one of the game's great tacticians and a campaigner for women in

IF you should ever find yourself one set up on Virginia Wade be prepared for anything; roof could cave in, umpire come down with Bubonic plague, or the beer could run out in the cocktail bar. In case you miss the incident, Virginla is sure to bring it to your attention and also to that of the umpire, the crowd and passing motorists.

She is one of those nearly-great players who seldom actually lose a match. Defeat for Verginia could be the result of an unfair conspiracy by the world against her. Dependent upon her sne serve and power game, screwed up with thoughts of her superiority she can crumble before the humblest of opponents into uncontrolled tantrums. It's all very un-British.

Now there's nothing wrong with being a loser. I ought to me. In fact it is an essential qualification for popularity in British tennis. Remember the In fact it is an essential admiration of Christine Truman, when, as a large schoolgiri, she would hit streams of winners off the wood on the Centre Court. She was far more popular than the cool professional Ann Jooes who counterpunched hec way to the most consistent record in women's teonis.

Beside the strawherries and cream image of the British tennia player, Virginia appears almost Latin in her temperament. She has all the equipment of a great player, yet she falls short of the mark. Most of her touranment wins have been of smaller titles. In the last two Wightman Cups she has let Britain down distastrously; even her US Open victory in 1968 has to be set against her first Yound loss at Wimbledon three months hefore.

Virginia has heen the British No 1 since 1969. It is usually her temoerament which makes the headlines, but first let's examine her game.

Most good judges agree that she has the physical equipment of a chamnion. She is tall, thin, strong and quick. Her first serve is consistently the fastest in tennis even counting Rosic Casals and Margaret Court. Attack that serve and you have

Virginia's measure. She depends upon it for her confidence and ahe cannot bear to he hroken.
Her second serve, hit with too much top spin tends to sit up

on a slow court.
Virginia's ground strokes are made for a fast, lnw bouncing surface. Her forehand is a swlpe

which "dies" on soft ground (as at Forest Hills). Her main technical weakness is her tendency to slap st her forehand volley under pressure. It's a fault which with correct advice, could have been eradicated years ago. Therein lies the cause of hec failures.

She is a dominant lady, with

backhand is usually a sliced shot

a superior air on and off the court Seek her out at any British tournament and you will find a small hand of acolytes sitting at her feet and telling how truly great she is. Although she re-fused to join the women's "Lib" group in the US, Virginia's lifestyle is that of the modern liber--ated woman,

The trouble, of course. too much adoration is that you tend to start believing it and in Virginia's case it is one factor which may have helped her lose ber chance of greatness. Jean King. After a losing match the reaction of both will be pretty much the same; defeat, they will tell you, may have heen caused by the strength of the wind, the seating arrangements, in the grandstand or the colour. in the grandstand, or the colour of the umpire's trousers. Billie-Jean however, usually admits the truth to herself, if to no one else. Look for her at 7 am the morning after and you will find ber on the practice court with her own bunch of disciplines, bitting tennis balls. Virginia seems to lack that insight loto her weaknesses, and her career has not really been helped by the lurid portrayal of her dramatie ups and downs

Every ageing arthritic tennis player is jealous of Virginia's natural talent. Virginia is at her hest against ground stroke players, like Francoise Durr, Gall Chanfreau and Peaches Barkowicz. Although, as happened on Friday, she can he outsmarted hy Francoise.

To beat Virigina, assuming of course that she isn't having one of her "turns," you have to get to the net early, imposing your will on her and focuing errors on her forehand. At Wimbledon, where she has a poor record for a top seeded player she has lost to a series of net rushers, including Pat Walkden and Cici Martinez. Every professional player bas

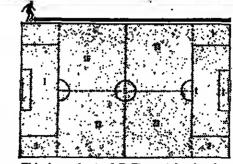
her favourite story about Virginia's temperament but I will always cemember Perth, Seot-lan in 1969 when I was serving against her at 9-10 in the second set. At 15-love, Viriginia announced that a light had gone out on court. By the time the referee had heen brought from the har my conrentration and cool were gone. So necdless to say was the

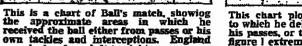
I don't helieve that Virginia plans her tantrums, they are the product of her life and her strong belief in her superiority, a belief which unfoctunately has insul-ated her from true self knowledge. Virginla should have heen Britain's greatest tennis player, but at 26 she risks leaving her brilliant future bebind ber. would be a pity.

John Bollantine-page 29

Ball by ball with Alan Ball

On Wednesday, Alan Ball returned to the England team against Switzerland and once again Wembley was lit with the pleasant frenzy of his play. Clearly he has not lost his improbable appetite for work; but now it is arguable whether he is not doing the right thing in the wrong place. A report by BRIAN JAMES with graphics by PAUL TREVILLION.





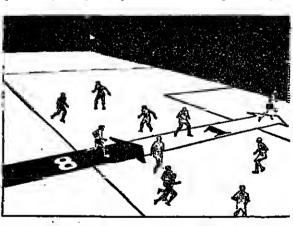
This chart plots the parts of to which he delivered the ball, eithis passes, or the end of his drib figure I extreme right marks his Again, England are ptaying left

with the secretary of the hard service of sharp with a three-match survey of his parlorm. Then, in three games, he took the hall, if the hall, if the hall forward with 33 possessions in one astonshing game. Sharp we will be succeeded with 10 of his 16 sackies in the last match with Switzerland.

Nor has he lost his timing with those characteristic scurrying sprints to intercept; five nor risky, attacking passes wert unerringly to their man 21 times in 21. Itimes in 21. Itim be struck only five of 29 astray.

Sir Alf Ramsey sadly criticised his team for their passing at the after-match inquest: his complsint could not embrace Alan Ball.

Nor, when he used his deft feet to chivry the ball past



21, 14 successful tackles out of 23, 5 successful intercept of 8, only shot st goal, 10 soccessful dribbles out of 11 reconstruction (right) of Ball's aggressive runs into the defence illustrates how, apart from easually drifting up to corners or free kicks, he sprinted into the Swiss area on times—only once pressing as far as the goal area.

ANGLING, that giant among sports, is beginning to wake up at last—still stumbling around a little ribhling the sleep from his eyes, but feeling his strength now and flexing his muscles. And beside him anxious to guide his steps, to utilise that enormous potential, is an ex-journalist who five years ago was appointed by the then Minister for Sport, Denis Howell, to be secretary of the newly-formed National Anglera' Council, a body that Howell brought inlo existence hecause he despaired of trying to talk to the habble of disparate volces that were then rompeting to represent the anglers of Britain. Peter Tombleson is far from being the archetypal angler; these (hat

Peter Tombleson is far from being the archetypal angler; thesc days, at 45, he is a citified, lark-suited organisation man who regrets that he is now more used to carrying a briefcase than a fishing rod.

"It has to he faced," he says, "that the majority of the \$0,000 new recruits that angling gets

ANGLING.

ANGLING by CLIVE GAMMON

each year start fishing hecause they want to get away from being organised. Three million indi-vidualists, that's whom I'm trying to get working to a common pur-

This, as Tombleson sees it, is hasirally to provide more and better fishing facilities in Britain. At the moment, there are about five millon water sport enthusiasts in the country competiog for about 300,000 arres of water. And the amount that is usable tends actually to diminish. Urban demand is so great that in the South of England they are not only taking water out of the rivers, but the deep wells into the chalk consume the reserves that keep rivers like the Test and the Itchen flowing. This, as Tombleson sees it, is

So how, in Tombleson's words.

way would be to increase the aporting use of reservoirs. Some water authorities-who are completely autonomous in this matter -permit sailing and fishing. But many more do not. The Minister for Sport has recently written to all of them, pointing out the need to provide for angling amongst other activities. But I'm not too hopeful, though it should be obvious that installations built from public funds should also be obvious that installations built from public funds sbould also he available as public facilities. When I meet representatives of other water sports, they always say, what can you spare us from your existing fisheries? Nobody says there are going to be 3t million anglers in England and Wales alone by 1975, you'd better have some

The graph shows Bail's progress through the match, divided into six periods of 15 minutes. The black line represents his total involvement in England's play; the white line shows only his successful tackles, passes or headers. The best reading—28 touches of the hall in the first 15 minutes. He made 29 successful attacking passes ont of 34, 21 successful possession passes ont of

extra water to put them on But in spite of hia frustration. Tomhleson allows that the NAC has made some firm progress in its first five years. It managed to get the welfare of canal fisheries written into the 1968 Tcansport Act—there are more than a quarter million canal anglers in this rountry. Its sponsorship of the National Angling Survey made a lot of people realise that the size of the sport in Britain—seven per cent of the adult population go fishing—was no myth. It has forced Whitehall to concede that there is a bass and mullet conservation problem (it demied this at first) and initiate an investigation. It has managed to get sporting fishing representatives on two regional Sea Fisheries Committees, hodies well known for foot draggfive years. It managed to get the

ing when it romes to e fishery protection hy-laws half of anglers. Less spect but no less miportantly, it. up so solvisory service for clubs and organises instr

up an advisory service for clubs and organises instructions.

But vast problems rem was down in Cardiff the wee last," says Tombleson, into the latest pollution of a classic, heart-breaking ciriver that has been rethen polluted, over and ovin the last few years. When we was to learn that II fishing ritubs rented its with the Taff from the City This ia in a city where the just spent £670,000 on a new complex for every minoril "What we have is a comition problem. If carp of were little furry things, or had feathers and flew, we'd the public aupport we need it came to a poisonnus fish it is nobody cares."

THE gap between the Foothall League and the players is now so large that Alan Hardaker and his merry men might as well set up headquarters in Omsk. The latest directive to linesmen to remain in dressing rooms until the teams leave so that no-one can change his footwear for a pair of poisoned hoots is too daft to laugh at.

I was much taken hy the suggestion hy one eluh that in order to heat this absurd ruling the linesman should he sllowed in the dressing room but placed in s sound-proof glass hooth so that he might see all hut hear nothing. This idea is commendable, and might be extended in another direction for the benefit of all football, in that the Football League Management Committee should be placed in s glass ease and put on permanent exhibition in the fossil house at the Natural History

The trouble with good Ideas like that is that they never happen because, short of an armed uprising with the Argyle and Bolton Wanderers occupying the Ivory Palace at Lytham St Annes, the Foothall League will continue to be the mastera and the players their serfs.

What is more, clubs considering adopting that sophisticated plan for the sound-proof glass booth in the changing rooms should think twice. because sources near to the court of

INSON—how to stop the goal famine

King Hardaker tell me that all linesmen are now heing given crash courses in lip reading. Something altogether more sophisti-

cated is needed if a solution, short of bloody warfare, is to be found. The easiest might be the invention of a secret code language whereby the prying official heara everything but understands nothing. Such a system has heen used for years to call the plays in American football without opponents having a clue what is going on. Thus, dressing room conversation of the future might go something like this:

Manager: Two, seven, 14, 12? Captain: Five O! Manager: Eighteen, one, three, 10.

Team breaks into hysterical laughter. Linesman tooks puzzled. Trainer (tears of mirth running down his leathery cheeks): Eight, 101, 35. . . . His last words are drowned in more chartles as the players double up with raucous laughter.

Manager: Three? Linesman: I wonder what you find so

Linesman (baffled): Ercuse me?

100 and ...
He hasn't finished before the linesman rushes for the door and leaves the ground with a white-coated attendant gently holding his orm.

That is one way to beat the system. The other, more expensive but equally effective, is for the Clubs to use doubles. The firm of Rent-a-Doubla (Motto: Peas in a Pod) will he able to publish exact replicas of soccer teams and managers who will go through the ritual of inspection by the linesman. Meanwhile, the real team

proceedings through a two-way mirror while filing their studs to sharp points and coating them in a dreaded poison used hy pygmies to tip the points of

Seriously though, it is a pity that foothall suffers increasingly from the abaurdities of an executive seemingly hent on driving a wedge hetween the people who play football and the people who run it. It might be that I do them an injustice, that they really do have the game at heart and do every-thing for the best. If that is so, all

I can say is that they have a way of showing it.

There are surely more improblems to be tackled than to f players' studs, and better to be achieved than lurning lis into underpaid snoopers.

For instance, in Inside Tra-week it was shown that in si all the hallyhoo about the game hrighter this season fewer goal been scored thus far than last Gosls are the bait for socret the more the hetter and the the gates. How to get more scored is the important proble one that the executives of f should consider.

I don't want to sound too hut I helieve I have at least a tem solution. Behind each goal oo large ground in the country sho erected a life-size figure of Hardaker, so constituted that an entering the net would knock the from his head and force him to shis pipe. Such a scheme, 1 be would lead to a spate of goals. Forwards would shoot on sight. full-hacks would he up there their luck.

It might seem drastic, but I that when the enemy send spice headquarters, they are asking for thing they get.

er and influence e already gone is enneeding that prnach gets noys: the mental t not have heen could not have

uid be gratefui, asking for too

t a confirmation erty as Scotland on Wednesday e been dramatic, popular. Bnt, it heen the way of haven'l changed

ay Docherty left hursday morning to Hull, his trial

ist naire would ussions went on that Mr Docherty nf his future as Beniley took him

as the public is thing has to wait convened meeting lional Committee

sn't as if there enly of time to greement, and it ppointment heating Belgium: lous man as soon ese were disposed

ottlsh tcam is prohe attitude of the .r case should we blinding success. he team manager's creat prestige and 10 a year, the SFA dopted a modern it doesn't matter were pressed into oice of Tommy much further, for dihnagh noticeably nowadsys—would d the mould which ugbt ideal for the

· delay in confirmment, while irrita-no real harm.

DINE, that gifted ho has contributed to the Rangers' ectability, bas had regative lask in the matlonals. Against as allotted the job t" Eusebio. Last jainst Ecigium he ensure that Van ause trouble. : least, a case for

dinc is wasted as n is neither temperastolid. He is a st approaching the and, as such, purce of his energy ic feam pattern. le one can respect Rangers' fans whn sce blm in an obrole for Scotland, agree with it. For than that of Jar-

Scotland would bave beaten Portuimst would have fewer opportunities I Tommy Docherty's Jardine

t think he was suses for fallure. mst." he says, "he's He's gnt shenlders and the way he ball with bia body, kard to tackle." But when Tommy s asked by Belglan eomnicht upon Van plied: "Van Himst? he? Did you notice

> he reritalised Scot-and general. For here will be none ig though iban the ernational player. lous regime, Stanton time. He was never ay so, but he must been heartily sick of led as either a peritule or as merely a v to have around in

he played for Celtic is choice would have atic. Thus his eluh him many a cap. my Docherty makes Pal Stanton is among luable men. It is a owledgment of a very der. Happily, it isn't



snatches winner as City shock Arsenal

MANCHESTER CITY with goals by Mellor and Bell, ga.ned their first win at Highbury since the 1962-63 season. Arsenal, for whom it was their third successive defeal, had gone ahead through full-back Nelson in the 67th minute hut Mellor equalised four minutes later and Bell got the winner with just aix minutes

to go.
City, currently third in the First
Division, came to Highbury seeking their
first win there since the 1962-63 season.
They nearly went ahead in the fifth
minute when a hurried and hadly-taken
free-kick by George went straight to Summerbee.
With the Araenal defenders funnelling

back, Summerbee suddenly tried a low shot from just outside the penalty area and the ball skidded through a crowd of players to finish just wide of the far

The problems that Arsenal's big strikers were going to cause were shown when Kennedy outlumped the City dewhen Kennedy outsimped the City defence only to send his header well wide.
Bell, so hadly missed by England on Wednesday, showed his great value when, after being brought down by Graham on the edge of the Arsenal penalty area (no free kick), he was immediately heak in midfield to pick up a loose ately back in midfield to pick up a loose

send Mellor galloping after a beautiful through pass.

The match was not reaching heights boped for or expected, hut George showed his talents when he played a quick 1-2 with Kennedy, only to be crowded when he got the ball back and pulled his shot right across the

Arsenal had made little use of the high ball into the City penalty area but when they did Corrigan, challenged hy Kennedy, dropped the ball. It was scram-bled away hut then Corrigan had to race out and go brsvely at Kennedy'a feet as he ran on to a through hall from Grabem.

Arsenal were coming much more into the game, but Bell, whether prompting his attack or helping out hack in de-fence, remained the master footballer. Clty got into a tangle in the penalty area when harassed by Kennedy and Armstrong, and only a desperate interception by Donnachie saved the situation at the expense of a corper.

Lee was rarely seen, but one dctermined run into tha Arsenal penalty area ended with Doyle shooting wide. Donnaehle, shortly before City's hero, was nearly the villain when he headed Arsenal 1 Manchester City 2 by Robert Stoten

across his own goalmouth straight to Graham, but the Arsenal man sbot

wildly over the bar.

Then Radford hurst through for Arsenal, hut his well-placed shot was turned round the post by Corrigan. City had a let-off when Storey, instead of ahooting, chested the hall roun for George hut his shot was hlocked.

City had been somewhat fortunate to be on equal terms at balf time but they were soon on the attack at the start of the second half. A long through hall found the Arsenal defence stretched, but Lee was unable to control it and McLintock cleared.

A free kick just outside the Arsenal penalty area threatened danger when Bell's low shot bounced off the Arsenal wall to Donnachie, but the full-back shot burriedly wide.

Arsenal nearly went ahead after five minutes of the second balf when a heautiful pass by Graham sent Arm-

by Mark Neil

strong clear on the left. Oakes won the ball from bim but the terrier-like Arm-strong won it hack before putting over a fine cross which Radford headed just

مكدا من الاصل

wide of the post.

There was much more life about the play than there had been in the first half, and it flowed quickly from end to end. When Armstrong went away again on the left Bell was back once more to head clear. He had certainly covered much more ground than any other player and he had covered it in a great deal

and he had covered it in a great deal more purpose.

Lee claimed atrongly for a penalty when McLintock brought him down in the area, but all City got was a corner.

Davies was unable to make much headway against Roberts and as a result the City's attacks were frequently hiunted. Arsenal, on the other hand, were much stronger in the middle and had the City defence in a lot of trouble.

Radford was Arsenal's big danger man, but when he had a chance from a beauti-

but when he had a chance from a beautiful pass hy George he passed to Armstrong instead of shooting, and the winger put bis shot high over the bar.

Bell brought the ball beautifully out of defence, gave to Lee, ran on to his return pass, and fired a low shot just

Arsenal finally went ahead in the 67th minute when Nelson came through on to a through pass by McLintock, as the City defence waited for offside. The referce waved Nelson nn, and though his shot was blocked by Corrigan he was left with an empty net when the hall rebounded to him.

City hit hack and in the 71st minute Mellor ran nn to a ball headed hack to-wards hia own goal by en Arsenal defender, and guided it past Wilson, just inside the post.

Donnachie saved City again when he dashed acrosa to clear when Storey looked to be through in City's penalty

At the other end Storey, trying to put fhe hall over his own har when uoder pressure, nearly succeeded in aqueezing it under the bar, only a desperate finger-tip save hy Wilson keeping it out. Six minutes from the and Ball out the Six minutes from the end Bell got the

reward his play bad justified when he slid a low cross hy Lee into the net after a fine bulld-up. Arsenet: Wilson: Rico, Nelson: Storey, Roberts, McLiniock: Armstrong, George, Radford, Kennedy, Graham.

Manchoster City: Corrigan; Book, Donachie; Doyle, Booth, Oakes; Summerbee, Bell, Davias, Lee, Mellor.

Souped up Celtic

Dundee United 1

by John Lindsay

THE STORY of this match is simply told. Dundee United, never lacking in courage, held out as long as they could, and for a time contributed a respectable quota of aggression. But faced by the mounting ferocity of a Celtic side which eventually reached top gear—and probably overdrive— they were quite overwhelmed. A match that bad been fairly

gear—and probably overdrive—they were quite overwhelmed.

A match that bad been fairly close became no contest at all. And for the record, for the first time in their First Division existence; United lost five goals at home three times in a row.

On the basis of scattiment, certainly not of form, United fans were looking for something special from their leam. Jerry Kerr, United's manager for 12 years, will shortly move aside to the job of general manager. And one felt that a victory over Celtie would provide an eminently suitable exit line.

Celtic, however, atarted like a team without the smallest regard for sentiment. Attacking with immense vigour and—so it sometimes seemed—with ten men at a time, it was almost as if they were interpreting the occasion as an inconvenient chore to be disposed if quickly, pittlessly.

Marcari, going round Waller Smith with apparent ease, would have scored within a minute, had his final shot been accurate. Callaghan, running atrongly through on the left, had a header stopped on the line by Rolland. Johnstone contributed several dangerous crosses.

Then McAlpine had to save very well from Dalglish, and all this pressure was a reasonable reflection of Celtic superiority at that stage. It was slleviated noly by a flick from Gordon to Copland, who finished so weakly that one suspected he was surprised even to see the Celtic goalk-eperal close range.

And so United's goal in the 17th minute was something of a shock, although Celtic fans might probably have expressed themselves in rather stronger terms. Maybe it was the result of Celtic fans might probably have expressed themselves in rather stronger terms. Maybe it was the result of Celtic fans might probably have expressed themselves in rather stronger terms. Maybe it was the result of Celtic fans might probably have expressed themselves in rather stronger terms. Maybe it was the result of Celtic single-minded concentration on atlack.

Anyway, a clearance to Henry was swiftly whipped across to Copland, who headed oo inslantly to Gor

LEAGUE-DIVISION D

ROME

John Lindsay

Celtic 5 sively as Gordon's shot heat

Connaghan.

Tha goal made nonsense of what had gone before, but United could not have cared less. Their mood had been one of resignation. Now it altered to defiance—a defiance

no doubt hased on tha premise that what could be done once could be done again.

They tried hravely to put theory into practice. In fact, they now made a game of it, and not only in the matter of statistics. Celtic still claimed more of the attack, but chances missed by Macari and Hood were balanced by aimilar opportunities falling to Reid and Stevenson. Indeed Stevenson's 30-yard drive pitched awkwardly and gave Connaghan a bad scare. This near equality continued until half time.

time.
With the second half only six minutes old, however, Celtic were in the lead. Their first goal came minutes old, however, Celtie were In the lead. Their first goal came from a questionable penalty. Henry, making bis displeasure too plain, was cautiooed, bul Hood, the man hrought down by Cameron, scored calmly from the spot. Then Hay ran all of 40 yarda through the United defence before giving Macari a chaoce. McAlpine saved superbly not once but twice, Including the rebound but he was far out of goal when Macari aquered to Hood for Celtie's second. In some ways. Celtie's lead was deserved, for the switchlog of Dalgliab from midfield tostriker was operating efficiently. At the aame time, no neutral could have withheld a certain sympathy for United, still fighting with skill as well as with admirable energy. R was the sheer power of Celtie that eventually wore down United, who didn't seem to know from where or from whom the next moment of danger would come. With 17 minutes to go, Macari headed a third, and five minutes later Dalgish made it four from a free kick. Jock Stein then brought on Lennon for Dalgish, and Lennox vollewed a appetacular fifth with on Lennon for Dalglish, and Lennox volleyed a apectacular fifth with what was literally his first louch.

Dunden United: McAlpine; Rocand. J. Cameron; W. Smith. D. Smith, Hanny; Traymor. Reid, Copiaed. Gordon. Stevenson. Stevenson.

Cettic: Connaghan: Craig. Brogan:
Has McNell Connelly: Johnstone, Hood,
Daiglish. Macari. Callaghan.
Refarce: W. Mullen (Dalketth).

LEAGUE-DIVISION III

Aston Villa

Johnson decider

Liverpool 0 Everton 1

AFTER failing to score in their previous three "Derbys" against Liverpool, at Goodlson Park, Everton finally ended their dismal run with a match-winning goal from David Johnson, a late replacement for the injured Joe Royle. Liverpool had looked capable of holding their opponents to a draw with less than a minute of the aecond half gone. Toshack broke

for the injured Joe Royle. Liverpool had looked capable of holding their opponents to a draw
until they lost centra half Larry
Lloyd with a leg injury just hefore
half time. As a spectacle lt was
a disappointing game with most
of tha excitement coming in the
final minutes when West made a
magnificent save from Callaghan
to deny Liverpool an equaliser.

to deny Liverpool an equaliser.

Evans should have given Liverpool the lead after nine minutes.

From Heighway's throw-in Ross backheaded the hall into the Everton penalty are and Evans should have beateo West from close ranga, but the goalkeeper gathered the ball at the fool of the post. Both defences tackled ferociously and referee Clive Thomas warned McLaughlin and Harvey in the first ten minutes.

Everton, normally fast starters

McLaughlin and Harvey in the first ten minutes.

Everton, normally fast starters in Derby games did not open in such a hurry this lime and Liverpool were able to dictate the opening stages with Callaghan prominent in mid field. Harvey produced Everton's first positive attack after 22 minutes with a well-struck driva from the edge of the penalty area which evaded the grasp of the diving Clemence but flashed just wide of the goal.

The game had developed into a struggle for midfield domioance with Everton's talented trio meeting stiff resistance from Liverpool's industrious pair of Callaghan and Hugbes. Casualness by Lawler put Liverpool in trouble when the England defender lost the hall to Harvey inside the penalty area and only alert thinking by Lindsay who intercepted as Johnson moved in prevented Liverpool from falling behind.

The Liverpool goal was in further difficulties soon afterwards. Lindsay headed off the tipe from 19-year-old Gary Jones, and Clemence turned another powerful ahot from Harvey over the bar. In the space of ten minutes, three players were booked—Newton and Ball of Everton and Toshack of Liverpool. Just before half time, Liverpool's centre half

substitute Graham taking over as Ball's "shadow,"

With less than a minute of the aecond half gone. Toshack broke free on the right for Liverpool and West had to scramhle to get the ball as Evans charged in. Jones, playing only his second senior game for Everton, did well to get past Smith but the unchallenged Clemence was able to catch the cross without difficulty.

The game was notable for the failure of potential match winners to make any impression. Ball, below his best, could not drive Everton forward in his customary manner and Heighway was so closely watched he was unable to get the space to use his considerable pace.

able pace.
Lawler became the fourth player
to be hooked for tripping Joocshis third caution this season.
The game desperately oeeded a
goal and after 71 minutes Johnson

and after 71 minutes Johnaon provided one for Everton. From Kendail's cross, the young Everton striker saw his first effort turned against the post by Clemence but from the rebound Johnson made no mistake.

Liverpool made frantic attempts to pull level with Hugbea and Graham moving further forward as the minutes ticked away. West saved from Lindsay and Graham and Hugbes shol over the bar as Liverpool staked everything on attack in the closing stages.

Everton: West: H. Howton, McLaughlin, Liverpool: Clomone: Lawler, Liverpool: Clomone: Lawler, Libeday: Smith, Lloyd, Hughes: Ross, Evens, Hoghway, Toshock, Callaghan, Sub.: Graham.
Referee: C. Thomas (Rhondda.).

aham. Rafares: C. Thomas (Rhondds.).

AYRSHIRE won the West of Scotland inter-county golf championship for the second year in soccession by defeating Glasgow by aix matches to two with two halved in the championship decidar haived in the championship decidar at Ralaion yeaterday.

In the top game Walter Black, the Glasgo wchamploo, defeated the Ayrsbire champion, Leslie Crawford, by three and two, but Ayrshire's experienced team proved to the champion of the champions of the champ

100 strong and only conceded one

SCOTTISH LEAGUE-DIV. I

Instant Dundee! Rangers 2 Dundee 3

by David Bowman

DUNDEE scored three sudden goals at Ibrox yesterday to defy their reputation as one of Scotland's less imaginative aldea. Their use of a bandful of breakaways rather dented the current improvement in the form of Rangers, who never recovered from these aboets.

recovered from these abocks.

This was supposed to he something of a celebration match for Rangers, who returoed to Brox for the first time since their victory in Portugal over Sporting Lisbon. There may have been a few smiles oo the terraces before the teams actually arrived on the pitch. But 20 minutes later, the atmosphere was distinctly chilly. Briefly Rangers were three goals down.

This astonishing scoreline had not been achieved by Dundee through a long and sustained period of attack. It had been contrived by Isolated breakaways fashioned with lethal effect and the goals left the fana, who had come

goals left the fana, who had come to applaud, jecring their own side.

The first of these Dundee strikes came after only five minutes when Jimmy Wilson pushed a long pass, flighted cleverly into the wind, forward to Kinnonwouth. The Dundee player, luming quickly into a yard of space, took aim and drove a hard shot past McCloy from the edge of the negative area.

edge of the penalty area.

Those who had thought this goal would merely add a competitive element to a match that many considered to be a routine chore for the Ibrox club were further disillusioned seven minutes later. It was another uncomfortable moment for the Rangers defence.

After Greig had given away a free-kick, full back Johnston fighted the ball into the penalty area. Jackson appeared unwilling to challenge for it and Klonnemonth was allowed in hook the ball over the head of McCloy on to the post. When it hounced down, centre furward Wallace was unmarked and able to push it over the line.

These goals exploited the lack of

the line.

These goals exploited the lack of understanding in the Rangers central defence. The third was as central defence. The third was wallace laid the ball into the path of full back Johnston. His 30-yard driva never rose an inch above the lurf and McCloy was a long way

SCOTTISE LEAGUE-DIV II

from making contact as the ball skidded into the net. Dundee's performance had not been inspired merely workman-like. They had made a handful of openings and cooverted the major-lty of them. It left Rangers with

lty of them. It left Rangers with the difficult task of retrieving a match under a heavy handicap. But in all their recent troubles, the side's pride has never been doubted. They started to pick up the pleces and after 37 minutes they made their first move back into the game. Steele, who had commanded the Dundee defeoce, was severely lectured by the referee for a foul on Conn just outside tha penalty area. Johnston drove the free-kick through the defensive wall and gave Rangers a goal st an important tima.

Rangers extended this promise

goal st an important tima.

Rangers extended this promise into the second-half and Bobby Wilsoo was forced to head ou! a Jackson header from under his har as the Ibrox side drove themselves forward. Yet they were fighting time as well as a team who were reluctant to surrender the lead that their first half action had brought them.

Twice Duncan drove shots just outside the Rangers goal to remind their opponents of the havoc they could create on the hreak. When a third Duncan shot scraped over the bar, Rangers were foreibly reminded that their own pursuit of a goal was leaving them undermanned at the back.

But they had not alternative—and after 64 minutes they scored their second goal. Jackson was again thrown forward to meet a Henderson corner an dhis header was helped over tha defence with another back-header from Johnston.

Rangers spont the rest of the match in a physical challenge for every hall and Dundee were forced deep into defence and survived continual acrambles in their own penalty area. Bobby Wilson again eleared from under his bar from a Henderson header but tha third goal eluded them. Rangers: McCloy: Grelo, Math Jardino, Jackson, Smith: Hande Conn, 200n, Johnston, Marllonald.

Duodas: Donaldron: Wilson, R., Jnhnston: Steele, Phillip, Ford: Ouncan, Kinsinmonth, Wallace, Scon, J., Wilson, J.

POOLS FORECAST

LEAGUE-DIYISIDN II

Sackpool y Luion
Bristol C v Cartista
Cardiff v Sunderland
Fulham v Chariton
Middesbrough v Orioni
Milwoil v Birmingham
Porramoonh v Instord U
Oper v Huli
Sheff Wod v Norwich
Swindon v Proston
Walford v Zernicy

FA CUP—FIRST RILLINI

1 Aldershot v Alvschurch*
1 Aldershot v Oxford C*
2 Barrow v Ilarilagion
2 Basingslots v 8 thpton*

AWAY2: Chelseo, Presten, E

Blount a panther at 41

by Terry Maloney

THE ARRIVAL at St Patrick's Athletic last week of Tom Lally, the former Silgo Rovers goalkeeper from Glasgow Celtic, does not mean the end of Kevin Blount's career with the chub.

"I'm glad Tom has joined us -there's nothing like a hit of competition to keep you on your game," says the 41-year-old Blount, who is in his 23rd season of League of Ireland football, He started with Shelbourne in 1949, and played for Transport, Dundalk and Cork Celtic before joining St Pat's a compleof seasona ago. Despite the signing of Laily, Blount retains his place for St Pat's game with Bohemians today.

By any atandards Blount is an By any atandards Blount is an unusual figure in football. So is his attitude to the game. "Goalkeepers have it too soft today," he says. "You're let do what you want to in the box, and no one can come near you. It was better in the old days when the forward could give you a straightforward ahoulder-charge and challenge you properly. It kept you on your toes."

He feels the game is easier for

He feels the game is easier for goalkeepers in other ways, too.
"When I started it was all a rush to the goal area, but the game is more scientific now and there are various formations. We didn't have a sweeper to protect us then, either. Now you have a fellow standing in front of you to thump the hall away anywhere, and with no one allowed in challenge you the keepera never had it as good.

"A lot of younger ones in Ireland seem to have troublea with high crosses. The goalieshould he able to catch them or punch them away with all the pro-



tection he gcts. I know I've letin a few soft goals in my time, and it was my fault that Limerick beat us a few weeks ago, hut crosses should be no problem today.

His Idols, Lev Yashin and Frank Swift, would, he feels, have agreed. So would Waterford's Peter Thomas, whom he rates as the finest keeper he has seen in the League of Ireland.

Nicknamed the Black Panther
years hefore the term acquired
any political significance, Blount
continues to live up to his hill-

ing. The reflexes may be a little slower, but he remains a highly effective keeper. Results prove it. After years in

Results prove it. After years in the wilderness St. Pat's, under their new player-manager Jackie Burkett, the former West Ham star, have won the President's Cup and are second to Water ford in the League table.

Results will also determine how

long Blount will remain in the game. "I feel I have a good few years left," he says. "Fil play as long as f can enjoy it, and I'll enjoy myself as long as I can dh

the job properly."

He attributes his footballing longevity to fitness. "If you longevity to fitness. "If you want to play foothall properly you must be fit. It costs nothing, and there's no excuse for not heing fit. I've always trained hard, and after working-out with thateam I do some gymnastic exercises. During the summer I train every morning before I go tn work."

This obsersion with dates from his days as PT instruc-tor in the army. He approves of Burkett's rigormus schedule for his players. "I've played for a lot of managers, but this mao is, far and away the best in every way. Normally, when things are going well a manager eases off in-training, but Burkett had a meeting the other night and told ua that we're going to train harder now that we're second."

It sounds like an adman's acript, but it explains St Pat's aurprising success so far. Their assurance grows with each game, and although it is unlikely that they will win the League, they look like good prospects for the Cup.

A Cup medal is one of the few honours that Blount has missed so far. His hig regret is not getting an international cap, although he was reserva five times and has played for tha League side 17 times.

He also regrets not having had a chance in English foothall. "I would really have loved to go over." he says. "There was talk at one stage of one of the big cluhs signing me, but it never came to anything. Maybe if I had played it smart instead of the projuting my foothall I'd have get enjoying my foothall I'd have got my chancea."

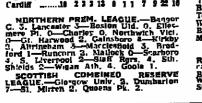
BALL RESULTS UE-DIVISION I

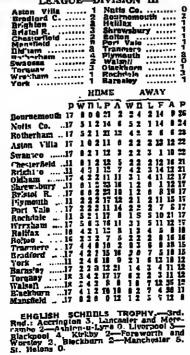


LEAGUE.—Frickley Coll 1, -Gareshead 4 Aabby 1— Eastwood 1—Long Eaton 1, outhborn 1, Boaton 0. Langue. - Blackburn 1.
- Blackpool 2. Sheff. Uid.
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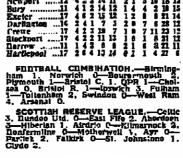


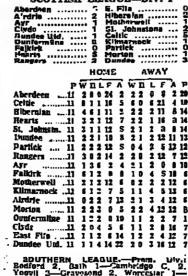
















Baltymana 0 Divilliny Bangor 0 Portadown Calere'na 1 Arda Crussdere 4 Darry Dienavon 2 Cliftonville Linfeld 2 Gientoria Carlisle surplus Carlialo United had a surplus less season of £8.425, says the annual report yesterday, for the vear anded june 30. The surplus was increased to £25.499 with donations of £17.064 from

Charlton trialist

John Noals, a 19-year-old forward with Western League clob Barnstapla Town leaves lodgy for a month's trial with Charlton Athielic.

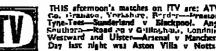
CAUTION in the wor advent of the FA Cup form upsets but also i instance, offer only from which to find fou LEAGUE-DIVISION I LEAGUE—DIVISION Coveelry v Liverpool
Crystal Pal v Chelsea
Derby v Sheff Utd.
Evertoo v Southampton
Ipswich v Huddershelt
Leada v Sloba
Man Utd v Leicestor
Aswczesta » Notm Fer
Tottenham v Wost Brom
West Ham v Man Gity
Wolves v Arsenal

tchword on the pools	next week, when th
not only, os usual, in	creoses the chances o
Umita scope on most co	upons. Littlewoods, fe
36 ma2ches (including	14 selected Cunties
r oways. We con ougges	t only three?
	-
1 2lackburn v Port Vale	1 Jorquey v Honesion 1 Walsali v Dagenham
1 Bokon v Banger 1 Bestpamouth v Margate	7 Waisali v Dagenham * Wigan v Hallow
2 Bridgwaler v Reading	x Wigan v Halifar 2 Wilney v Romford
1 Brighton v Hillingtion	1 Wreatham v Bradford
1 Bristol R v Telford	1 York v Grimsby
1 Cambridge v Weymouth	* Provisional—dependin
x Chester v Mansfield	on replay results.
1 Chesterfield v Didham	
1 Colchoster V Shrewsbury	SCOTTISH LEADUE
x Crawloy v Exeter	
1 Crews v Blyth 1 Doncaster v Stockport	1 Ceitic v Falkirk 1 Dandes v Civie
1 Ellesmore P + Boston	1 Dendes v Chyde 1 C Fife v Dundes U
1 Enflaid v Maldanbond	1 Hearts v Arr
2 Fareham v Northampton* 2 Frickley v Rotherham 1 Glikingham v Phymonth	2 Klimarnock v Airdrie
2 Frickley v Rotherham	a Morton v Rangers
1 Gillingham v Phymonth	a Motherwell . Abardson
x Guildford v Down	1 Partick y Hibs
1 Hartlegool v Scarborough 1 Kettering v Barnet	1 St Johnst v Dunfermits
1 Kettering v Barnet	SCOTTIAN LEADUE
2 K Lynn v Hereford	DIV. It
1 Lincoln y Bury	
1 Notts Co. v Nowport	2 Albion v Montress
a Reddiich v Polerborough	1 Arbenath v Allou
x Rochdale v Barnsley 1 Rossendale v Altrincham	a Brechin v Raith
1 Rossendala v Alirincham a akolmersdale v Transnoro	1 Clydebank v Hamilton 1 Grwdanbeath y Qns. Pl
1 Southend v Aston Ville	1 Qn. of Sth. v Dumbario
n Southpart v Workington	1 S. Mirren V Berwick
1 S Shields v Scunthorps	1 Stanh semulr y R Attalles
1 awages v Breniford	7 Stirting v Fortar
. Middleabrough, Lincoln. W	rexham, Totlopham Opp
nsea.	The second secon
urniev.	
	ev. Coventry v Ilmment
ford U., Rochdalo v Bares)	w Workington, West 70-

THERE is no change this week in our list of 16 learns to fellow thome or sway as indicated as the pasts of a weekly troble Chance entry.

Playing at home: Leiceabr, Newcastle, Orient, Oxford U., Port Vale, Walself, Alderstell, Barrow.

Playing away: nerby, ipswich, Leeds, Manchosley G., Tottenham, Hull, Middlesbrough, Chesterfeld.



THIS afternoon's matches on ITV are: ATV—Wolverhampton W v Berby Co. : rashado. Yorkshure. Bridge—Presson Horth End v ohet eld Wed."
Tyne-Tess—Sunderland v Einckpool. Anglis—Colchestor v Brentford.
Southers—Road on v Guillaghau., Londini Wosknid Hacketh, Channel.
Westeward and Utster—Arienal v Manchestor City. BBCs Match of the Day last night was Aston Villa v Notts County.



And now for something completely different . . .

The Instant Pundits

WHAT is it that makes an Instant Pundit? There must he thousands of experts whose knowledge equals the TV and radio regulars. "Willingness." says a top BBC producer. "Wilknowledge equals the TV and radio regulars. "Willingness." says a top BBC producer. "Willingness to talk about the things we want him to talk about: willingness to jump into a taxi at eight o'clock at night without wondering what it is all ahout: willingness to give up a social life, and not say, 'ah, it's awfully comfortable here in Esher." And a radio producer: "Price as well a radin producer: "Price as well as availability. Some people shout the odds and ask the earth. If you can get someone for £10, you get him. It's as crude as that."

The search for new pundils goes on every day: 24 Hours was thrilled to find a Russian Pundit in Edinburgh on the day of the Russian Emhassy expulsions. But for each one who makes it, bundreds fail. Producer: "You make a telephone contract with a man in Southampton University, and when he arrives at the studio you find he's gut a stutter. Why isn't there a British Gore Vidal?"

The media is snohhish about Instant Pundits. The Times and Guardian produce several packs Statesman and Spectator, But when economist Matthew Chady left the New Statesman and re-turned to his old paper, the Mirror, he lost instant Pundit

And now for the chari-toppers



NORMAN ST JOHN-STEVAS Toru MP, barrister, bachclor, 42.

First name in every producer's pundit file. Has risen to the top in the last year after ANTHONY HOWARD tirelessly consistent form Assistant editor, New throughout the sixties. Only thing which can threaten this chart-topper is over-exposure. In-exhaustible range of subjects. Stevas: "If ahortion goes oown, euthanasia comes popping up again. Subjects: politics (pro-markel); morality lanti-censorship): Catholicism (anti-pill, antiahortion, anti-euthanasia; law (reform), and an authority on another pundit Walter Bagehot, the 19th Century economist. Hibby in Who's Who: "appearing on television."

Producer's Report: "He's an nidie and goldie and he knows the name of the game. If I rang Norman now lit was 6.45 pmi Norman now lit was 6.45 pm1 he'd he round here hy 7.15. He's always oo time, never dries up." Stevas on Stevas: "I lry to avoid publicity. I sit at home minding my own husiness and they ring me un. I sometimes say No. They asked me to criticise Amnesty this week but I refused go on. I never lose my temper, believe in the soft-sel, rather than the hard-sell, I'm amusing.

3 INSTANT WOMAN MKI

2 INSTANT POLITICS

Nudges into second

Assistont editor, New Statesman,

through sheer volume of appearances. Presenter turned pundit.

Producer's report: "Tony isn't

what you'd calf photogenic, but it doesn't matter. He's articulate, duent, and he'll have a go." Howard on Howard: "To be a

pundit you have to he in the con-sensus of opinion. When I worked for Reynolds News I was not

acceptable. When I moved to the Guardian I was. You don't get

people from the Morning Star on

TV, but they never object to Right Wing pundits. Pundits aren't representative. There's a submerged four-fifths of the

Labour Party who never appear on TV, some of them real killers, real bores. The ones you do see are half-politician, half-enter-

KATHARINE WHITEHORN Columnist and committeewoman.

It helps. I know that silence isn't golden and I can go hurhling Moved up the charts quickly this year with frequent appear- British elections.

Greek Street.

Chari toppers: Jay, Taylor, Proops, Moore, St. John Stevas, Smythe, Stokes, Howard, Shinwell, Whitehorn Producer's Report: "AJP was the Greatest. Always on time, accurate, never stuck for words. ances on radio. TV discussions, and quiz games. Subjects: heing a woman, heing married (to thriller writer Gavin Lyall) bavrang AJP and asked for 28 minutes and 56 seconds on Churchill's life. He got to the studio and they said: "Sorry. It's on Churchill's Finest Hour. Then he spoke without a note for exactly 28 minutes 56 seconds." ing children (two small hoys).

Producer's Report: "First-class, she'll say what you want her to say. No hohoy-borses. No hang-

ups."
Whiteborn on Whitehorn. "I don't take what I do very scriously. It's a lot of fun and a lot of money. Call My Bluff and these games pay very well: If I have one grioe, it's the Talks' producers who won't talk money on the phone and then give you two-pound-ten and a luncheon voncher. Some people are chary about saying No to producers, but I will never appear on Man Alive. Never. Ever. There are so many people that everything is reduced to triviality."

INSTANT HISTORY

A. J. P. TAYLOR Oxford historion, 65.

Former King Pundit, hut starting to slide nown the charts. They say he could he pricing himself out of the market: "He's good value for ten minutes, but for four minutes he comes expen-(Tv producer). Good at Wars, Revolution, and World

PANTING hard on the heels of a hook published hy Collins this week called Treasures of the British Museum (price £2.95p) comes another book by Thames and Hudson called Treasures of the

in the front, that's what.

Collins has been wurking on its epic for two years and then, found Thames and Hudson was from either side in the trade press and Collins has now sur-faced with its hook complete with an eyehall-glazing gold and black slip on the cover saying "The Official version of the Series on

Thames and Hudson say that it has been working on its epic longer than Collins but, firm orders to give their respec-tive hooks a special plug in the

them extremely Cholic and Angry. I believe that the next day some farmers in Canterhury hurnt copies of the Times **6** INSTANT SPACE

exactly 28 minutes 56 seconds. Taylor on Taylor: "Actually I So I had to summarise for the last two minutes 56 seconds. I enjoy going on TV.

5 INSTANT ECONOMICS

PETER JAY

Times economies enitor, 34, Fast-talking son of Douglas Jay. married to Jim Callaghan's daughter, Margaret, three child-

Producer's Report: "The perfect instant pundit, with given opinions on everything. No good for quiz games, though. He was on Quiz of the Week and never said a word the whole show."

Jay on Jay: "Plenty of dons know more about economics, but they tend to qualify everything. You're sometimes expected to follow a line, and I once provoked a group of farmers, and made

PATRICK MOORE Ex-prep school teocher, 48.

amateur.

Great Amateurs Moon-mapper and star gazer, who rocketed to fame with the Apollo moon shots. Producer's Report; "He's manie hut he really does his stuff. Once we called him at East Grinstead and he left bome without an idea in his head. By the time be'd reached the studio he'd

found a new star. Moore on Moore; "I am an

My worst moment was on a live Sky at Night I opened my mouth to speak and a bluc-bottle flew in. I didn't know whether to stop or to swallow it and go on talking. I'm proud to say that I swallowed it.'

INSTANT PUNDITS are expected to orrive soher. The index card for one political mnn at the Beeb reads: "Not to be called after 10 pm. He'll be irunk."

INSTANT WOMAN Mk II

MARJORIE PROOPS

Mirror columnist,
Producer's Report: "Goodnatured and loveable."
Proops on Proops: "Jack de Manio used to ring me at seven o'clock in the morning, and I'd sit on the hed, with my hair in curlers, half asleep, answering his questions. Riog Old Marje, they'd One of the media's Truly say, she's approachable."

8 INSTANT RIGHTS

TONY SMYTHE

Secretary, National Council of Ciril Liberties, 33. Producer's Report: "It's not get-ting him on TV which is the prohlem, it's keeping him off." Smythe on Smythe: "I'm hardly

ever on a major programme. You get ahout two minutes usually and if you're lucky you can get

9 INSTANT LEYLAND

LORD STOKES Motor boss, 57.

A great patriotic voice wheeled out during dire moments in the nation's industrial affairs.

10 INSTANT LABOR LORD SHINWELL

Producer's Report: "He taining and sometimes temper. That's good tele-Stokes on Stokes. "Th.

denigration country's efforts un p these days." He says the in his factories are j him, though. They com 'You really gave th one last night, didn't

Monnic." life peer, 87 Ex-prize fighter of the torial ring sometime characteristics to standing Labour MP (6, 1922) and Minister, years mischievously use media to propagate an ar line Isaid to have been 23 times in three mont Producer's Note: He s

gentie old man, hut f running and shrewd. Heasy to get hold of the Sbinwell on Shiny wasn't so easy to get h

Best outsider: Gus youth worker in M. Jamaican-born. Produce. "He's perfect on race reasonable, engent. N looking for the Insta woman." Gus John's "I'm sick of being us Instant Black. Why (get some black people for the BBC?" for the BBC?

And coming up fas raits, our own Alan Baraducer. "He ap one producer. "He ap, Nationwide, talking a Miss World contest, of c If that isn't the sign r' Pundit making o com suspect an invisible sign, up soung, Now Avail-Quiz Shoies and Pandi:

Michael Ba

to address a jury. There vision for granting free

a coroner allows hearsay

The most disputed poopower of commuting fo

much as half the n people in a year com-

trial by a coroner's c

heen acquitted, but n

the stigma of criminal attached to them.

commends that this pow he withdrawn; that should no longer be abl-individuals at inquests.

riders to the findings

aholished. Dr Gavin president of the Society

ers, is in favour of the

and claims that his a fact recommended mos

But exaggerated por

the coroner can and quently does perform :

portant social function

sort of occasional Nade publicly condemn dang

ducts lo our consume It was the Blackpool Dr John Budd, who we

responsible for drawing

to the dangers to childs cheap plastic mac. Cor-Dr A. G. Davies, of S.

campaigned for safety l on all heaters. Toys w

led to lead poisoning ir

The Brndrick Comr



a rare old row this week when she opens the spank-ing new 120 million Uni-versity Hospital of Wales in Cardia. The trouble is that the contractors for this 800-bed com-plex, F. G. Minter Ltd., and officials of the Welsh Hospital Board, have been naving a long scries of hack-room 'alks about the hill and, with no agreement in sight, the contractors have been reluctant to hand over the keys. Even to the Queen. The amount in question is

around £1 million and the con- naming names or using phototractors are saying that they graphs but the han does not apply worked out their sums six years to Ficet Street and in earlier ago and now want more. A sort of word Celtic compromise though has been reached prior to the Queen's visit on November 19 and that is for Her Alajesty to be allowed to open just two wards 15 alleged incidents of assault,

and have a chat with some ailing patients whistled up for the big occasion. But how the long-term differences between the con-tractors and officials will be settled is anyone's guess and, insiders suggest, it looks as though they are digging in fer a long, boring quibble,

JERSEY's Attorney General Peter Crill is quictly nego-tiating with BBC, ITA and Flect Street editors over the trial of Edward Paisnel which opens on the island this week. Paisnel is accused of sex attacks on seven people over a period of more than 10 years hut, particu-larly as three of the alleged victims are under 20 and one boy Is only 12, Crill wants their names kept out of the papers.

The local media was last week. muffled under a special law from stages of the case certain national newspapers cocked a snook at the court's repeated pleas for discre-

rane and sodomy. Crill can only request co-operation hut there are threats that newspapers will be hanned from the island if they step out of line again.



Nnvember 10. HONOURED guests invited to the Private Eye luncbeon in the Coach and Horses were asked to introduce themselves as Paul McCartney, Pahlo Picasso, Lord Longford, Howard Hughes and Danny La Ruc to confuse prying ears. This follows a scurvy story in last week's Private Ear which hicw the gaffe on our hanquet and the fact there were cight lastminute cancellations.

Among those who stuck by Lord Gnome however were Ned Sherrin, Ron Hall, Maureen Cleeve, Sally Beauman, William Hickey, Donald Carroll, Paul Foot, Anheron Waugh and a Lady-in-Waiting Griselda. May

British Museum (price £2.95p). Ho, ho, What have we here? Another of those publishing stahs

at it, too. Battle stations. A flurry of announcements followed Television."

television series or not, hoth sides are now flexing their muscles at one another and it looks as though the hattle is far from finished as the reps have heen sent out into the field with



LOUIS Blom-Cooper QC (ahove) has resigned from International Social Service after 20 years because he doesn't want the body mixed up with the Government's scheme sending home non-patrials. Other members are worried that ISS—which has previously assisted emigrants and refugees assisted emigrants and relagious throughout the world might he-come, if only in part, a Govern-ment ageocy handling the most sensitive and controversial aspect of the new immigration legis-lation. But so far only Blom-

Cooper has walked out.

A MOTION proposed by one of those witty lot at the Oxford Union last Friday asked the assembly to move the building one foot to the left brick by brick. It was defeated as not being silly enough and the meeting proceeded to discuss the noble art of vole strangling The gathering of undergraduates was not under the affluence of incohol hut there to form the Oxford University Monty Python Appreciation Society. But to the despair of the Presiding Twit Mick Field the meeting was cut short after a resolution from the floor that the third rule of the constitution should be that there should he no memhers.

A LONDON première of Shoes of the Fisherman takes place next Toursday at the Ritz. Its organisers have found that journalists fell over yawning whenever approached about publiicty for the première and, such has been newspapers' indifference, the première has been transferred from its original venue, The Empire, to the much smaller Ritz. Oddly enough the première is in aid of the National Union

A NEW and slightly bowd-lerised version of the Little Red Book comes out tomorrow and its publisher Richard Handyside is now sitting back wondering if he is going to be done again. No less than four lawyers, the two authors and Handyside himself have heen consulting one another each trying to decide what they can and cannot get away with. One suggestion was blacking nut the offending lines hut one lawyer thought that might be mure obscene than spelling it out with accompanying pictures.

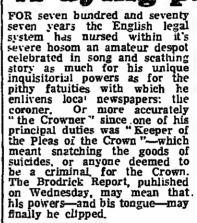
However it is now pretty mild beer with the re-written bits in italies though Mary Whitehouse is unlikely to give it a rave review hecause there are still four-letter words in it. Yet I gather there are plans afoot to publish a Little Blue Book full of smutty jokes together with the Little White Bonk and the Little Red Book as a sort of techni-culnur Christmas package deal.

prickly Lady Sayer who will pick a fight with anymne for so much as daring to dent a tree stump on her heloved Oart-moor is in trouble again. This time for helping her hubby Vice Admiral Sir Guy Sayer to tear dnwn posters. Thus far she has taken on the Army and the Central Electricity Generating Board but has this time squared up against residents at Harhertonford near Totnes, who want a ford, near Totnes, who want a reservair on Dartmoor not on their homes. Last week Lady Sayer ture up some of their "provocative" posters during a residents' demo so now the residents, by way of reprisal, have called in the cops.

Tom Davies

Peter Dunn is on holiday.

A dying profession? FOR seven bundred and seventy



In olden times a coroner's duties were a cross between that of a divorce-case detective and a tax inspector—and he was just about as popular. Shakespeare's grave diggers reserve for him a blank-versed sneer. The medical profession has jostled with him for generations, culminating in an official thrust from The Lancet in 1965.

In London all the coroners are full-time officers, generally of two disciplines—law and medicine. But throughout the country the majority of the 229 who preside over about 25,000 inquests a year are part-time, generally drawn from small town solicitors or local doctors.

The effect of being allowed to mount a dais at intervals and take on the role of what one coroner described as "Ombudsman for the Dead," can be un-fortunate, Some feel ohliged to pass half-haked judgement on pass half-baked judgement on the living too; Like the coroner who made paediatricians wince, and British mothers go berserk when he remarked of three child witnesses to a drowning tragedy of their age usually do." Another exhibited a curlous sense of priorities when be reproached a man, who had lost his wife and children in a fire, for baving stood helplessly after the accident "with his hands in his pockets." He seemed to think this proved the man was indifferent

and callous. In 1935 Scotland Yard had to appoint a confidential inquiry into the practice of coroner's assistants carrying around undertakers' cards and flashing them suavely at sobbing widows. So confidential indeed was this inquiry that when I tried to get details of it from Scotland Yard no details were available.

The coroner has incurred the wrath of honest citizens in other ways—such as the case some years ago where a publican successfully sued a coroner because he had wilfully left a corpse lying on the pub billiard table so long that the decomposing hody spailed the cloth. Suicide verdicts are at times

passed rashly. In July last year, after an 18 month appeal battle, Mrs Doris Thumas of Cardiff succecded in reversing a coroner's verdict of suicide on her post

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS: Prince Charles, whn's craising round the Mediterraneau on HMS Norfulk. is 23. King Hussein of Jordan is 36 and Dr Michael Ramsay, Archbishop of Canterbury, is 67

WEATHER FORECAST

MOSTLY hright and sunny with fog morning and night. Outlook: Mostly dry, with night frost in South.

Irish Republic: Cold with some ground frost. Milder, cloudy weather with occasional rain spreading from West later. Winds



man husband. He had been found in a river, and although there was no satisfactory evidence of an accident neither was there any of suicide. Another coroner later returned an open verdict.

One of the worst cases this century was that of Ian Spencer, a 33-year-old railway worker from Wakefield who, in 1966, was committed for trial by a coroner's jury on a charge of having stabbed a 14-year-old girl to death. Although a magistrate had cleared Spencer of the murder charge, he still had to face a separate Assize Court because of the odd-ity of coroner's procedure. The case was then thrown out.

The curious anomaly is that a coroner, an amateur judge, enjoys privilages not given even to judges in criminal courts. The coroner can cross-examine like a prosecuting counsel, and a solicitor has to have bis permission

Heath-note



Glenda, it's freezing in here."

and drugs which look like sweets, have also cessfully criticised by The Oxford coroner o warning of an outbreak associated with road safe mendations which cour to take seriously and f act on. It was coroners responsible for the spe brought in in the Thirth But medical and lega-tics and many public fi anxious to see the power of acquittal tal him. While the 400-page report is impressively it does not necessarily immediate action. took six years and eigh to publish. For anoth is a discouraging prece years ago the first Roya sion to strip the coroner

For some mysterious nothing was done. Peter

Mr John Fortune is 7 man and managing direc, Leicester Mercury and editor, as I wrote last

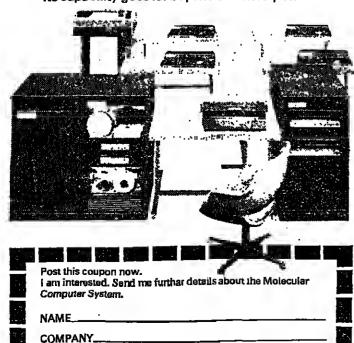
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